ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,158—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
...by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom ...Show Cards can be obtained on applica-

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st Augt.
CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
PENINSULAR	5015	1200	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Sept.
CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
BRITAIN	4295	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. Mordle	20th "
CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th "
CALEDONIA	7500	[illegible]	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	17th "
CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
GANGES	4295	800	G. W. Atkinson	15th "
CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Ballard Pier before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only such packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, connecting with H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China, Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SIAM, 8th September. | CATHAY, 18th October.
ROSETTA, 20th September. | ROHILLA, 1st November.
SURAT, 4th October.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any ports or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS RACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE ON BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, Ostend, Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAMERS TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GRIVOLA	A. Mitis	4,233	320	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Bassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 31st, 1894.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAWAB," 2,041 Tons, Captain W. S. CORRAN, will sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 31st Aug., 1894.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passages, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.

46, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEINE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" at the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. passed on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

BANK BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS.
Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 1st Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA 1,694 tons, on the 4th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 30th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,958 tons, on the 6th Septr., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 31st August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th August, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th August, 1894. Agents.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,830 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.

Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

PERFECT VITAL
INVIGORATOR.
THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.
THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE
Should become the Household standby.
IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,
And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessnesses, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.
AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,
Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."
IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES
The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted constituents which give the Brain, Health, Energy and Vigour.
IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL
Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.
AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY
Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.
Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.
Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND FEBRIFUGE.

SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund*, at the following rates per pound:—

	Quinine.	Febrifuge.
Medical Depots	Rs. 14	Rs. 10
Government Officers	,, 16	,, 10
The Public	,, 16	,, 12

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made:—One pound tin, 12 annas; half pound tin, 8 annas; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

TRADE MARK.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 28 8	Rs. 32 0
Per gallon	,, 13 8	,, 15 0

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	,, 16 12	,, 18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LIVER.

HEADACHE AND DEPRESSION,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
BAD TASTE IN THE MOUTH,
PAIN IN THE SIDE OR SHOULDERS,
SALLOW COMPLEXION,

And other Symptoms of Liver Complaint ARE ALL promptly removed by the Use of

KEMP'S TONIC LIVER GRANULES.
Re. 1 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS
AND
JEWELLERS.
THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREMASONRY, all Ribbons SPECIALLY made for INDIA, fast Colours, warranted not to FADE.

"APRONS."

	Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	16	0
Leather Cases for the above ... ... Rs. 4-0 to	7	8
Mark Master's Aprons	16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	33	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	36	8
Leather Case for do. ... ... Rs. 4-8 to	7	0

"JEWELS."

Master Mason's Silver Square and Compass... ... Rs. 6-8 to	15	8
Master Mason's, Locket size, Silver Gilt	35	0
Master Mason's, Silver with Crystals	28	0
Master Mason's, Silver Gilt with Crystals	35	0
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt ... ... Rs. 15-8 to	22	0
Excellent Master's, set with Crystals	28	0
Mark Master's Jewels... ... ... Rs. 12-8 to	28	8
Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees.	12	8

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE & CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d., or twice that quantity, 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherescever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered as the Patent Office, and legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

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MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.
DIAMONDS.
RUBIES. PEARLS.
EMERALDS. CAT'S EYES.
SAPPHIRES. TURQUOISES.
&c., &c. &c., &c.

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Any of the above Gems may be selected on the Premises and mounted artistically in Rings, Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, or any other Design at the shortest possible notice, at the Lowest charge commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

Designs and Estimates furnished for any Description of Jewellery, no matter how intricate or elaborate.

Missing Stones replaced in Ornaments, and all Kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.

All Gems set on the Premises under the Strictest European Supervision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RIDING- AND SPORTING
"OUR SPECIALITE" -BREECHES.

SOFT DRAB & WHITE DRILLETTE	From Rs.	22	0
WHIPCORDS & BEDFORDS, All Shades ...	,, ,,	27	0
GAITERS, BOXCLOTH, All Colours	,, ,,	13	8

HOAR & CO., {BREECHES MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER!
WM. MCEWAN'S
RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"
ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN INDIA.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c.

Apply for PRICES to the SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM,
PILE & CO.'S
"APOLLO"
SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs. a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24 0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27 0
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30 0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27 0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30 0
TROPICAL FLANNEL ..... from	33 0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45 0
ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45 0

CASH OR V. P. P.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 26 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 36 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.
GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

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Lessee and Director..................H. STANLEY.

HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE CO.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,
BY REQUEST,
for the SPECIAL BENEFIT of
that Talented and Popular Dramatic ACTRESS,
FANNY STANLEY,
the Emotional and Domestic Drama, in 5 Acts,
"EAST LYNNE."
MISS STANLEY
In her Powerful Pourtrayal of Dual Characters.
Lady ISABEL and Madame VINE.

SATURDAY,
(BY SPECIAL REQUEST)
"MY SWEETHEART."
And Positively the Last Night!!
Box Office and Plan at MITCHELL'S, Medows Street.
Doors Open at 8-30. Overture at 9 p.m.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ......Rs. 12
Single Copy ....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 3rd September, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Articles, COTTON SEED (Cleaned) and SAFFLOWER SEED (Kardai Seed or Kasumba), will be TESTED for TONNAGE on THURSDAY, 6th September, 1894, at 11 A.M., in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is Invited.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 30th August, 1894.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

DUSTERS.

FOR very superior CHECKED DUSTERS, Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.
Size ... 28 in. by 28 in. ... Rs. 1 8 per dozen.
" ... 36 in. by 36 in. ... " 3 0 "
The above are the best Dusters to be had for the money anywhere.
Samples FREE. Special terms for orders of six gross and upwards.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy..........................Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.
Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

	Per 100 Rs. a.
No. 1	4 0
" 2	3 12
Torpedo Specials No. 1	3 4 per 50

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS,"
the very Latest Brand out.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS," "ZENOBIAS,"
AND
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

CIGAR CONDITIONERS
and Drying Medium
FOR THE MONSOON!

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER TOOTHPICKS.—New Patent Gold "pull-out" TELESCOPIC TOOTHPICKS, with Watch Chain attachment. The special feature is that the Pick can be used without detaching the Case from the Watch Chain. A most Convenient article. Rs. 32. Plain Telescopic, Gold, Rs. 18; Silver, from Rs. 2. With Slide action, Various Shapes, Gold, Rs. 22; Silver Rs. 2.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

LEATHER MACHINES Unequalled for Superiority, Strength and Durability. SEWS from FINEST to ¾ inch-thick LEATHER.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters on eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 12, Medows Street.

20,000 lbs. TEAS! FRESH SPRING CROP Selections!! From General Younghusband's Celebrated Gardens, Kangra Valley!! Really Choice Teas at unprecedentedly Low Rates from MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOARD and RESIDENCE REQUIRED, from October 1st, in or near the Fort, by a LADY engaged during the Day. Apply, stating Accommodation and Terms, "A. B.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a WRITER. Must be good at Book-keeping. Apply, stating Terms, with Testimonials, to "C.," care of this Office.

WANTED, for the Sir Amir Ali Murad Hospital, at Khairpur, Sind, an L. M. & S. of not less than Three years' practice, or one with English qualifications preferred. Salary, Rs. 200. Apply to the VAZIER-KHAIRPUR STATE, Sind, on or before the 1st of October next.

WANTED, URDU TYPE. Submit Specimens of Printing, with Quotations of Prices, to F. GORDON, Superintendent, C. Jail, Hyderabad (Deccan).

HIGH CLASS JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 2-12, 2-8 and 2-4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are manufactured from selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are mild, aromatic and free-drawing Cigars, and the facilities which are at our command, enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other Firm in Bombay. We Guarantee to Exchange the Cigar or return money within two days if it is not approved of. A Trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MESSRS. V. FUCILE & Co., HAIR-DRESSERS and PERFUMERS, have just received a Fresh Supply, by last Mail, of Highly Scented Perfumeries, Soaps, Hair Dyes of different shades, Eau Fountain de Jouvance (Golden Hairwash), Hairnets for the Front and Back hair, and all other kind of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen. A Trial Order is respectfully Solicited.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms Bright, Airy, and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed a month at the Alexandra Hotel. The Proprietor is one of the most obliging Gentleman I have met, and his servants are civil and attentive, the accommodation is very good, and food very superior for the moderate charge. I wish Mr. Pestonji every success, and hope ere long his Hotel will be one of the best in Bombay.—F. W. BOOTH.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage: English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivich, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum Rs 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

ZINC CUSHION WARMERS.—Necessary for keeping Billiard Cushions DRY during the Monsoon. Can be had of JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES.—18ct. Gold Pencil cases fitted for Cedar Pencils, plain or Engine-turned. Slide action with Watch Chain attachment, Rs. 30 to 75. Silver, Rs. 8. Telescopic Pencil Cases, gold Rs. 25 to Rs. 60. Silver, Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. J. PEYTON, PORTRAIT and LAND-SCAPE PAINTER, BANDORA HILL.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st September, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
To close consignment—
9 silver and metal, calendar lever, hunting lever, key-less and superior automatic watches, highly finished.
By order from the Attorneys for the Official Receiver and Liquidators of the Army, Navy and Civil Service Society of India, Limited, in liquidation,—
A lot of provision in tins and bottles, consisting of vegetables, soup, beef, minced meat, mixed pickles, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful bay Arab horse, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong dog-cart suitable for a pony or galloway.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st September, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of Mr. S. K. Munshi, 5 cases Japanese curiosities, consisting of flower vases, jars, gold embroidered screens, purdas, lacqueur work, writing desk, inkstands, wall papers, silk sarrees, silk and cotton handkerchieves, &c., &c.
The above is now on view, and will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, August 31, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Market Lines, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockery, fancy table and wall ornaments, pictures, carpets, lamps, flower pots, etc. the property of Lieut A. FOLEY, proceeding home.
The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, in Mr. Marker's new building, near Share Bazaar, the very valuable and neat substantial made teak and blackwood dining, drawing and office and bed room furniture, sweet-toned upright pianoforte, bentwood furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
13 cases each 1 dozen quarts champagne.
4 cases each 2 dozen pints champagne, a very dry wine with good bouquet and flavour.
11 cases each 1 dozen quarts port wine, rich, fruity, full-bodied; excellent for invalids.
24 cases each 1 dozen quarts claret.
40 cases each 5 dozen tins corn flour as used by Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Dada Aba—
5 drums about 6 cwt each best caustic soda.
10 casks each 5 cwt net best washing Soda.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light strong-built victoria.
1 second-hand office-shigram.
1 dog-cart.
2 safety bicycles, one pneumatic and the other cushion-tyred.
1 solid-tyred safety bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Castle Park, behind the Town Hall, Fort, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned upright pianoforte, windproof lamps, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of J. H. WILBOND, Esq., Deputy Assistant Commissary.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Thacker and Co., where the kit has been removed for sale, the valuable and substantial teak and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture of the latest design. Also bentwood furniture, windproof lamp, fancy table ornaments, pictures, &c, the property of A. DIXON, Esq., and others.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 8th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Grant's Building, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Rose and Co., table ornaments, wind proof lamps, carpets, etc., the property of T. WALMSLEY, Esq.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF 4 CASES SHAWLS.

On MONDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Damoderdass Balkisen, merchant, Amritsur—
809—10101—4—4 cases shawls.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, August 31, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN HOOZRIA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st August, at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Shirifabeebee, widow of Syed Abdool Latiff bin Syed Vateemsha, Hassan Khan Ahmed Khan, and Mahomed Hussein Khan, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th August, 1892, the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Hoozria Street, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1267, and assessed under No. 3, containing 114 6-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the public sweeper's passage, on the west by the Hoozria Street aforesaid, on the north by the house of Furzoola bin Suckoor Mahomed, and on the south by the house of Syed Mahomed bin Syed Ebrahim, and which premises were formerly and are now occupied by the mortgagors and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Muljee and Raghowjee, the mortgagee's Attorneys, at their Office, No. 9, Hornby Row, or to the Undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale of the Villages of Ankreli, Chinchowlee, and Dindosee, in Malad, also Ghore Bunder, Meera, and Bhainder in Salsette, Zilla Thana.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, Bombay, under instructions from Chubildass Lulloobhoy, Esq., the transferee of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Vinayek Ramchandar Luxumonjee (Bhow Russoolwalla) and his sons, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the mortgage, dated 3rd September, 1883, all the "right, title, and interest" of the mortgagees in the following valuable immoveable properties, viz:—

LOT No. 1.

1. Mowja Ankroli, bounded on the east by a hill, on the west by the Kusba Mala Pukhari, Belwarn, and Poesur, on the north by Mowja Poesur, and on the south by the field shet wahal of the said village as far as the boundary warhwan.
2. Mowja Chinchowlee, bounded on the east by Mowja Dindosee, on the west by the Kusba Malar and the river of the Bunder of Kalao of Vesavah, on the north by the Kusba Malar and the field Oomburle of village of Pachoree, and on the south by the village Palaree and Kusba Malar.
3. Mowja Dindosee, bounded on the east by Kusba Malar, on the west by Mowja Chinchowlee, on the north by Kusba Malar, and on the south by Mowja Paharee.
The said villages are situate in sub-district of Salsette in the Thana District, containing by admeasurement about 3,200 acres, and held from Government under a perpetual lease, dated 12th March, 1831, and the dues payable in respect thereof are about Rs. 1,900 per annum.

LOT No. 2.

FIRSTLY—All those pieces of land of Inam tenure, situate within the villages of Ghore Bunder, survey No. 106, Meera S. Nos. 37, 42, 142, 153, 157 to 159, 168, and Bhainder S. Nos. 119, 724 to 726, 728 in the Island and Sub-district of Salsette in the Tanna District.
SECONDLY.—All those pieces of land of Sooti Tenure, situate within the aforesaid villages of Ghore Bunder S. Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 14, 17 to 27, 46, 107 to 149; Meera S. Nos. 2, 5 to 46, 112, 139, 140, 142, 145 to 176, 180, 183, 185, and Bhainder S. Nos. 76 to 78, 119, 146, 174, 183, 184, 197, 198, 627, 681, 682, 685, 687, 688, 695, 726, 735.
THIRDLY.—All those pieces of assessed sweet Batty and Warkas land, situate within the aforesaid villages of Ghore Bunder S. Nos. 169, 183, 144 to 146, 150 to 216, and Meera S. Nos. 63, 83, 92, 120, 135, 193, 21, 47 to 189.
FOURTHLY AND FIFTHLY.—All those pieces of assessed land, partly Eksali and partly waste, situate within the aforesaid villages at Ghorebunder, Meera, and Bhainder, bearing respectively Survey Nos. as follows:—There in Ghore Bunder, land at Ghore Bunder S. Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 to 12, 15, 16, 20, 29 to 105, 108 at there in Meera S. Nos. 1 to 4, 24 to 46, 139 to 186, and there in Bhainder S. Nos. 2, 4, 5 to 774, 14, 19, 50 to 767. The several lands comprised in lot No. 2, situate are firstly, secondly, thirdly, and fourthly above described are held under a 999 years' lease renewable in perpetuity from Government, dated 19th November, 1870, and dues payable in respect thereof are about Rs. 7,200 per annum, and the lands admeasure about 3,700 acres.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordass, Dharamsi and Cama, the vendor's solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, August 31, 1894.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha, and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.....................................Rs. 5.
Packing and Postage extra.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY Granted by us to Mr. C. S. ROWBOTHAM, is CANCELLED from THIS DATE.
W. CROWDER & Co.
Bombay, 28th August, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.).

COMMENCING on the 4TH SEPTEMBER, and until further notice, in consequence of the RISE IN EXCHANGE, a DISCOUNT of 2½ per cent. will be allowed on all Prices quoted in the Society's Indian Price List of the 15TH JUNE, 1894, except for Wines, Arms and Ammunition, which remain Nett.
For the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited,
LATHAM & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 30th August, 1894.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

NOTICE is hereby given that MANEKJI EDULJI CONTRACTOR has contracted TO SELL the Property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gifts, mortgage, lease, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in Writing to Mr. BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR, at his Office, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, within Fourteen Days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as Waived.—Dated 23rd August, 1894.
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land, belonging to Luximibai, Widow of Vinayek Juggonath Shunker Sett, containing by admeasurement 118 square yards with the buildings standing thereon, situate at Tardeo, without the Fort, assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3638 (11) the Street No. 21 B., all which premises on the South side by Edulji Pestonji Dustoor, on the East M hunji Sewji, on or towards the West Nusserwanji Jamsetji Ichaporia, on or towards the North proposed road.

THE INDIAN IMMIGRATION TRUST BOARD OF NATAL.

CONVEYANCE OF INDIANS TO AND FROM NATAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to the 20TH OCTOBER next, for the TRANSPORT of INDIAN IMMIGRANTS to and from NATAL by SAILING VESSELS or STEAMERS.
Tenders to be separate for either 2, 3 or 4 years from 19th March, 1895, the period of the Contract to be at the option of the Board.
In case the Board should decide to accept the Tender of any Shipowner not at present resident or duly represented in Natal then it will be necessary for such Shipowner to Appoint a duly accredited Agent in Natal with sufficient authority to bind the Shipowner and to sign the Contract to be entered into.
The terms of Contract and Charter Party may be had on application.
The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
A. C. STEWART,
Officiating Emigration Agent for Natal, Calcutta.
21, Garden Reach, Calcutta, 31st July, 1894.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1894.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I, of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of TEN LAKHS RUPEES (Rs. 10,00,000) for the purpose of Various Works of improvement to the Properties of the Trust.
The Trustees have fixed a minimum rate of 100 per cent., under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotments will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent. in full to the highest and rateably to the next lower Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued.
These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to Holder in Thirty years, and will bear Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly.
2 per cent. of the Amount tendered to be Deposited on application.
And the Balance on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1894.
The Deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no Allotment is made, and ... taken up on the last date named.
Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 1 o'clock P.M. (gun-fire), on TUESDAY, 18th September, 1894, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Finance Committee of the Trustees.
Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.
Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the Interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.
By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 21st August, 1894.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1894.
FORM OF TENDER.

I————————————————
hereby tender for Rupees————————
of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees————
Annas———— for every Hundred Rupees alloted to me.
I enclose Rupees————
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the Balance of the Allotment on or before the 29th September, 1894.
I require the amount in————
Debentures of Rupees————each.
(Signature)————
(Address)————

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.
RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next, Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.
The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.
The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 18,56,444-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.
The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.
Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.
A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.
Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.
The Directors will advice allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.
By Order of the Board,
KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in.
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.
Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.
THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE.
HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PEASE, SON & CO.,
WHISKY BLENDERS,
LEITH, LONDON, AND DARLINGTON.
[ESTABLISHED 1808.]
B. O. S. "*" "**" "***" WHISKIES.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000.
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Reserve Fund..................................$ 45,00[illegible]
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00[illegible]

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Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
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Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ....£554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
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Do. Two or Three Years ...... 4¾ per cent. "
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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings Esplanade, Fort

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,280
Bank of Bengal	40,900	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	165 xd
	2,000	100	75		115 xd
	3,000	100	10		50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	310xd
	750	50	150	7½	225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	112
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,212½
Do. New Issue	500	875	625	Rs. 75	1,290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70xd
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	800	800	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1335
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	302
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	290
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,800	200	100	10 pr. ct.	127½
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	337
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 16	114
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	97
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	480xd
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	11,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	12,000	500	100	80	1,000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	22½
			100		
			25		

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly Rs.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	157½
Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.				14	207½
	600	200	all		195
Colaba	500	1,380	1,380	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,200
				Nil	
English Press and Manfg	400	250	—		110
Fort	515	2,500		Rs. 80	1,220
French	300	50		Nil	435
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	50	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	430
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahomedpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	200	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	375
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	227½
New Berar	1,200		500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,300	125	125	Nil	133½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs 35 dv	560
Sabapathy (Bellary)	300	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	1,000	1,000	00	188	2,000
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	570
Sorab Woollen Mills	300	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16	200
				—	195
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	1,060

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	510
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	365
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	665
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	385
Bombay National Manfg Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,300
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.35	1,450
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	870
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	640
Colaba Land Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	620
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	480
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	515
Framjee Petit	1,280	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	745
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 / 25	880
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Nil	545
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,125
Imperial Co	900	500	500	Nil	350
Indian Ma	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,215
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	555
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing	1,800	—	250		127½
Jowraz Ba... Jubilee	1,000	1,000	000	dvdRs.40	890
... Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandesh	440	1,500	1,000	Nil	650
Khangaon Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	82½
Khatao Makanji	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	665
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Nil	175
Lord Reay	445	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	650
Lukmidas Spinning & W. Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	890
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,825
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,685
Mazagon	6,000	0	250	Nil	137½
Morarji Goculdas	2,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,975
Maharaja Mysore S & W Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	375
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,325
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,405
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,175
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Southern India	1,000	600	500	Rs 15	150
Southern Maratha	1,212	250	250	12½	345
Sun Mills, Ld	1,380	250	250	12½	185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	530
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	960	500	500	15	600
Victoria Mills	560	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
Western India	1,800	1,000	1,000	Nil	2740
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G.I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 17-9
Carolus	„ 204 nom.
Mexican Dollars	„ 195 nom.
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	„ 14-8
Bar Silver	„ 93-10
Gold Leaf	„ 27-6
Bar Gold, English (100 touch)	„ 27-12
Bar Australian	„ 27-7
Bar Bombay	„ 27-6
Bar Pekin	„ 27

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Stanley Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p. m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Sabarmati and Nairung entered, and the steamers Ponani and Satrunjee left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Marquis of Bacquehem and Brindisi entered the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m., sharp.

THE GUN CLUB will meet to-morrow afternoon (weather permitting) at Love Grove, Worli, at 4-15 o'clock.

ARRIVAL.—H. H. the Rani of Morvi, accompanied by thirty followers, arrived in Bombay, on Wednesday morning, and has taken up her residence, at Kallianji Ladha's bungalow, at Walkeshwar Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 30th August, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by Schedule 42, viz., 1s. 1½d. per rupee.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.—Mr. Yeshvantrao N. Bhende will deliver a lecture, in connection with the Bal Vidwatjana Sabha, to-morrow, the 1st proximo, at 5-30 p.m., in the Arya Samaj, on "Friendship and its Responsibilities." Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, B.A., will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow, the 1st September, 1894.

SERIOUSLY SCALDED.—Dhondoo Rowji, aged forty years, was, on Wednesday afternoon, engaged at the iron smelting furnace, in the foundry of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla, when he was scalded by the steam from the molten iron. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CARRIAGE.—On Wednesday evening, a Mahomedan boy, named Muzib Jitali, aged six years, was accidentally knocked down by a carriage, belonging to Cassum Haji Meetha, at Erskine Road, and sustained a simple fracture of the left leg. The boy was removed to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A football match was played last evening between the Rovers and the Telegraph Club, on the Cooperage. The game commenced at 5-30 p.m., and after an hour's play when time was called the Rovers had secured five goals to one for the Telegraph, the former having a very easy victory.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Daji Ramkrishna, late Revenue Patil, and Maharudra Kashinath, late Kulkarni of the village of Pedgaon, taluka Shrigonda, in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, having been dismissed from their respective offices on account of grave misconduct, are declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game this evening between the Gymkhana and Rangers F. C. Play to commence at 5-20 sharp. The following will play for the Gymkhana:—D. F. Tulloch, H. C. S. Clarke, M. F. Reid, W. H. Cole, J. L. Morris, T. H. Thorburn, T. O. S. Seagram, A. R. Willock, P. G. Clarke, A. M. Kettlewell, W. A. Bulkley, J. G. Covernton, D. H. Gibson, H. Dobbin, A. F. Carter, H. E. John, and A. Robinson.

A NATIVE SOLDIER FINED FOR ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Shaikh Badullah Shaikh Bahadur, a native soldier, belonging to the Marine Battalion, was brought up on remand and charged with assaulting Vussonji Mavji, a Hindu firewood-depot keeper. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. His Worship fined accused Rs. 30, and ordered Rs. 25 out of the amount be paid to the complainant as compensation.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.—Mr. Harry Stanley's Opera Bouffe and Dramatic Company close their season to-morrow evening when "My Sweetheart," which was a great success in Poona last month, will be produced. To-night being the benefit night of Miss Fanny Stanley, the emotional domestic drama, "East Lynne" will be staged. Miss Fanny Stanley will on this occasion appear in her successful double pourtrayal of Lady Isabel and Madame Vine; and it is expected that many of the public will extend their patronage to this talented and popular actress.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 o'clock this evening (weather permitting):—

March	To the Front	Hume
Variazioni	The Crown Diamonds	Auber
Polka	Bellona	Faust
Reminiscences of England		Godfrey
Valse	España	Waldteufel
Arietta	Tancredi	Rossini

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st N. L. Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Yacht Club, at 6 o'clock this evening, (weather permitting):—

March	Agenoria	Moore
Overture	La Neige	Auber
Valse	Soiree D'ete	Waldteufel
Mazurka	The Alpine Rose	E Strauss
Selection	Rip Van Winkle	Planquette
Polka	The Students	C Coote

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE SAREEWALLA AND HIS CUSTOMER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ahmed Amir, a cloth-seller, was placed on a charge of causing hurt to Hari Babaji. Complainant bought a *saree* for his wife from the accused's shop. The latter told him that it was of proper length, but when he took it home and the wife found it was too short he returned to the shop, and offering the *saree* back demanded the money paid as its price. The shop-keeper would not tolerate this and gave such a strong blow to the complainant on the face as to knock down two of his teeth. The magistrate convicting the accused and fined him Rs. 15.

H. H. THE LATE AGA ZENOOL ABOODIN SHAH.—The corpse of H. H. the late Aga Zenool Aboodin Shah, who died at Poona, on the 14th instant, was brought to Bombay yesterday afternoon from Poona, by the passenger train, which arrived at the Byculla Station, at about 5 p.m. There was a very large gathering of Moguls, Khojahs, and Memons, numbering about two thousand, at the station. On the body being removed from the train into a bier, the whole assemblage formed into a procession and followed the bier to Hassanabad, Mount Road, passing through Parel, De Lisle, Clark, and Victoria Roads. The body will be kept at Hassanabad for about a fortnight, after which it will be conveyed to Kerbella, for interment together with the body of the deceased's grandmother, who died recently.

DEATH FROM EXHAUSTION.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Miriam, a Mahomedan widow, aged thirty-five years, residing at Memonwada. At 4 p.m., about a month ago, the deceased went to a stand-pipe on the balcony to fetch water, when she accidentally slipped and fell on her left hip, fracturing the thigh bone. She was taken to a Parsee bone-setter, who applied a plaster on the fractured thigh. About a fortnight afterwards she was attacked with fever and became very weak. About a week ago she was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died, yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock. The House Surgeon was of opinion that death was due to nervous exhaustion, consequent on the fracture of the thigh bone, and a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned by the jury.

THE EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of members of the association was held at the Government Telegraph Office, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. C. P. Cooper presiding. The minutes of the committee from January, 1893, to July, 1894, having been passed, the accounts, which showed a balance in hand of Rs. 1,710-6-5, were adopted, it being resolved to forward out of the above sum Rs. 1,000 to the London committee. It was further resolved that in future the general meeting of the association should be held in December of each year, the subscription for the year 1895 being fixed at Rs. 5. The following gentlemen were elected to form the committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. T. M. Filgate, C. P. Cooper, R. C. Chapman, S. H. C. Hutchinson, F. W. Stevens, A. Griffiths, C. Chambers, G. H. Farran, C. E. Palmer, H. G. Gell, J. T. Hathornthwaite, A. R. C. Crommelin, E. A. Kenyon, and Norman Oliver. A vote of thanks having been tendered to Mr. Bevan, the late honorary secretary, a similar compliment was accorded the chairman, Mr. C. P. Cooper, and the proceedings terminated.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—A social gathering of the members and sympathisers of this society was held under the presidentship of Mr. Atmaram Bapoojee Dalvie, at the People's Free Reading and Library, Fort, at 8-30 p.m., on the 29th instant, in honour of Mr. Balwant Bhawoo Nagarkar, to tender him a cordial welcome after his tour to Europe and America. Amongst those present there were: Pandit Sevaklal Karsondas, Messrs. Narotumdas Gordhandas, Purshotam Bhagwandas, Maneckial Amratlal Doney, Vaidh Shashtri Manishanker Gowindjee, Amirchand P. Parmar, Vassoodeo Babajee Nowrungai, Pragmal Liladhur, Khimjee Valabdas, Parshotam Jamnadas, and several others. After observing the fitting speeches for the occasion, garlands and nosegays and *pan-gulab* were tendered to the guests. A musical concert, vocal and instrumental, was given by the members of the Arya Sangit Mandali. While replying to the several speeches, Mr. Nagarkar said that he was highly grateful for the honor done to him, and that whatever he has done and will do would be nothing more than mere human duties that everyone of us are virtuously bound to do. After passing a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting dispersed at 10-30 p.m.

EXTRAORDINARY SWINDLING.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Superintendent Grennan charged Dagru Bhagu Bhiva and Pandoo Gunnia with robbing Bhiva Luxmon of Rs. 299. The first accused induced complainant to hand him over the money to enable him to perform certain ceremonies for propitiating evil spirits, who, he said, were the cause of the illness of complainant's son. The second accused, in company of two others, suddenly appeared on the scene just as the first accused commenced the ceremony, and began to recite some mysterious spells, and told the first accused and the complainant that they were detectives (policemen). First accused, at whose instigation the so-called policemen had appeared on the scene, ran away with the money, and was not to be found until Inspector Wilson traced the offence to him, and brought him out from his place of concealment. The magistrate while, giving due credit to the above officer, in the course of delivering judgment, expressed a hope that the two other accomplices of the accused would soon be found out and arrested. The first accused was sentenced to fourteen months' hard labour in addition to a fine of Rs. 100 with the alternative of four months' further imprisonment. The second accused was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50. In default of the payment he was ordered to be imprisoned for three additional months.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE following is the text of the fifty-eighth report of the court of directors presented and adopted at the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders held at the city hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, (18th August):—

Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the bank, and balance-sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1894. The net profits for that period, including $115,290·83, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to $1,256,856·08. The directors recommend the transfer of $300,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the reserve fund, which fund will then stand at $4,500,000. In connection with the Praya Reclamation Scheme, the portion in front of the bank's premises here is now complete. The cost $60,000 has been debited to profit and los account. This land, now standing in our books clear, will no doubt ultimately prove a valuable asset, in the meantime it is not the Bank's intention to either sell, or build upon the site. After making these transfers and deducting remuneration to directors there remains for appropriation $886,856.08 out of which the directors recommend a dividend of one pound per share, which will absorb $355,555.55. The difference in exchange between 4/6 the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 2/1¼, the rate of the day, amounts to $404,840.49. The balance $126,460.04 to be carried to new profit and loss account. Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Henderson, Mr. A. G. Wood, and Mr. S. G. Bird.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

30th June, 1894.

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up Capital		$ 10,000,000.00
Reserve Fund		4,200,000.00
Marine Insurance Account		250,000.00
Notes in Circulation		9,869,626.41
Deposits—Silver	$64,240,507.25	
Deposits—Sterling £2,942,938.16.5—	27,972,487.80	
		92,212,995.0
Bills Payable (including Drafts on London Bankers and Short Sight Drawings on London Office against Bills Receivable and Bullion Shipments)		21,516,694.0
Profit and Loss Account		1,256,85.08
		$139,306,1..57

ASSETS.

Cash		$ 17,369,23.94
Bullion in Hand and in Transit		8,922,16.87
Investments, viz:—		
£250,000-0-0 2¾ per cent. Consols lodged with the Bank of England as a Special London Reserve	$ 1,900,000.00	
£568,300-0-0 Consols and other Sterling Securities	5,401,663.36	
		,301,663.36
Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits		5,374,556.93
Bills Receivable		9,024,604.70
Bank Premises		1,157,195.8
Dead Stock		156,909.97
		$ 139,306,171.57

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

30th June, 1894.

Dr.		
To amounts written off:—		
Remuneration to Directors		$ 10,000.0
„ Dividend account:— £1 per Share on 80,000 Shares=£80,000 at 4/6.		355,555.5
„ Dividend adjustment account:— Difference in Exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the Dividend is declared, and 2/1¼, the rate of the day		404,840.4
„ Transfer to Reserve Fund		300,000.0
„ Transfer to Bank Premises (cost of Praya Reclamation)		60,000.0
„ Balance carried forward to next half-year		126,460.4
		$ 1,256,8503
		C.
By Balance of Undivided Profits, 31st December, 1893	$ 115,290.83	
„ Amount of Net Profits for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1894, after making provision for bad and double debts, deducting all Expenses and Interest paid and due	1,141,565.25	
		$ 1,256,8.08
		$ 1,256,8.08

RESERVE FUND.

To balance	$4,500,0.00
	$4,500,0.00
By Balance, 31st December, 1893	$4,200,000
By Transfer from Profit and Loss Account	300,0.00
	$4,500,0.00

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
J. C. PETER, Acting Chief Accountant.
CHAS. J. HOLLIDAY, J. S. MOSES, R. M. GRAY, } Directors.

We have compared the above Statement with the Books, Vouchers and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

F. HENDERSON, A. G. WOOD, S. G. BIRD, } Auditors.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1894.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 31.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

802—Thakurdas, D and C—Chimniram Mirjamal vs Tricowandas Jugjeevandas—Chitnis, M and M—Part heard.
801—Chalk, W and S—Kooshaba Hurry vs Muncheee Bomonjee Panthakey—Bicknell, M and M—Part heard.
831—Daphtarey and F (for Pauperism)—Neba Dewsey and others vs Harivalabdas Balgowandas and others—Wadia and G, M D and J.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

4019-94—Mathubai and J—Balaram Hurrichund and others vs The Southern Maratha Railway Co—Crawford B and Co.
612-9?—Mathubhai and J—Jaising Hathsing vs Bholashunker Rewashunker (from Sub Judge's Court Ahmedabad).

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

803—Crawford, B and Co—Damodhar Soonderdas and another vs Charles Agnew Turner—Bhaishunker and K.
805—Little, S N and B—F Y Smith and others vs Tribhowandas Manguldas—Nanu and H.
807—Bhaishunker and K—The New Great Eastern S & W Co Ld vs Purshotum Govindji and another—Brown and M.
809—Ardaseer, H and D—Nanabhoy Burjorjee Watcha vs Shapurjee Jeewajee and others—Pestonjee R and, Little, S. N and B and Nanu and H and B Shroff.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot clime, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

A NEWSPAPER LIBEL CASE.

THE libel action Beddy *versus* the *Morning Post*, was heard before Mr. Pearse, Sessions Judge of Agra, on Monday. Mr. Chaube Tara Chand, Government Pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. C. Ross Alston, barrister-at-law, defended. The charge was read to Mr. Pike who pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Chaube Tara Chand, after reading the alleged libel, which appeared in the *Morning Post* of 31st May, 1894, examined Captain Beddy, who said he went to Rangoon, exhibiting the phonograph, and gave a blank cheque on Messrs. Grindlay, Calcutta, which to his knowledge had never been presented. He never intended to cheat Mr. Sarkies. He was arrested at Allahabad and Miss Denver paid Rs. 500 bail for his release. Mr. Rushton sent Rs. 276 to Mr. Sarkies on account of his bill. Miss Denver never offered to compromise the charge of cheating. She did write to Mr. Rushton about the Rs. 500 she had advanced for his release. He first heard of the appearance of the libellous paragraphs from Mr. Rushton, who went to Allahabad and questioned Mr. Pike as to the authorship. He said laughingly: "You are supposed to be the writer yourself." A *Morning Post* containing the libel was purchased by Mr. Rushton at Wheeler's book-stall at Agra.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alston, who read the article complained of paragraph by paragraph, and asked Captain Beddy to say what he took objection to. Captain Beddy objected to the paragraph which said that in the Beddy divorce case a letter had been filed from Miss Denver to Captain Beddy demanding "the return of the money with which Miss Denver compromised the charge that led to her paramour's arrest." There was, Captain Beddy said, no such letter, and the assertion was calculated to lower his moral character.

Mr. Alston said: Did Miss Denver come to your assistance with Rs. 500?

Captain Beddy: I don't understand you.

Mr. Alston: Either you are very dense or you are deliberately fencing. Do you consider that it would have been derogatory to have taken a loan from Miss Denver to compromise the charge of cheating?

Captain Beddy: No there would be nothing derogatory.

Mr. Alston: Is it a fact that a warrant was issued against you for cheating?

Captain Beddy: Yes.

Mr. Alston: Were you arrested at Allahabad under that warrant.

Captain Beddy: Yes.

Mr. Alston: At or about that time was Miss Denver your paramour?

Captain Beddy: Not up to the 31st May, 1894. When my wife filed the first suit for divorce, I had not committed adultery.

Mr. Alston read extracts from Miss Denver's letters to Captain Beddy, filed in the divorce case. "Don't keep me without my only comfort." Does this not imply adultery or impropr conduct?

Captain Beddy: No.

Captain Beddy, continuing, said: Before the petition was filed he did not admit to his wife that he had committed adultery with Miss Cissie Denver.

Mr. Alston: Did you tell Mrs. Beddy if she sued for a divorce you would not defend the suit?

Captain Beddy: Yes.

Mr. Alston: You are aware the law would not grant a divorce without adultery.

Captain Beddy: Yes.

Mr. Alston: And knowing that you had not committed adultery, you permitted your wife to go to the court, where your silence might have led to gross fraud?

Captain Beddy: Yes.

Mr. Alston: Do you suggest that a man who does this has a reputation to lose?

Captain Beddy: Yes.

Witness said, all that appeared in the newspapers regarding the divorce case was true. His wife swore that witness treated her with gross cruelty before Europeans and natives, and he did not deny her allegations on oath. There were individuals who held worse opinions of witness after reading the libel than they did before, namely, Mr. Rushton, barrister-at-law, and Major Douglas. Witness was defamed by being described as Miss Denver's paramour, not because he was not so, but because at that time divorce proceedings had not commenced. In the *Morning Post* of 20th November it was stated that witness had issued a forged cheque. This was absolutely false.

Mr. Alston: Do you suggest that Mr. Pike knew it was false?

Captain Beddy: Yes; I suggest everything against him.

Mr. Alston: But next day there was a denial.

Captain Beddy: Of what?

Mr. Alston: You wish to pose as being very foolish.

Continuing, witness said, Mr. Pike offered to apologise in the *Morning Post* for publishing the libel. He did not accept the apology, because from the draft shown him he did not consider it sufficiently clear. His case against the *Statesman* for a similar libel was thrown out by the magistrate. When an inaccurate statement is published all a newspaper editor can do is to apologise. Witness never had any personal dispute with Mr. Pike.

Mr. Rushton, called and examined, said he read the libellous paragraph in Mr. Ball's chambers and at Laurie's Hotel, and purchased the paper at Wheeler's bookstall, Agra. Assuming it was true, he would consider Captain Beddy a blackguard.

Cross-examined, witness said it would have been derogatory for Captain Beddy to take money from Miss Denver to compromise the case. It further conveyed that Captain Beddy, after having received the money, was ungentlemanly enough not to return it.

Mr. George Wiggins, pleader, examined, said he was engaged by Mrs. Beddy in the divorce case. There was a letter on record from Miss Denver to Mr. Rushton bearing reference to money matters.

Mr. Chaube Tara Chand addressed the court briefly, pointing out that Captain Beddy swore that all the allegations made in the libellous paragraph were false; and as Captain Beddy had, according to his sworn testimony, fallen in the estimation of Mr. Rushton and others, the charge was therefore established.

Mr. Alston, addressing the court, said if anything which tends to lower a man's moral character appears in a newspaper it is a libel, but you can't lower something that never existed. If Mr. Jabez Spencer Balfour were spoken of as a swindler, who would notice the imputation? Of course counsel did not draw an analogy between him and Captain Beddy. He merely wished to point out that what was written in the alleged libellous pragraph was already known to the public, that is, that Captain Beddy was arrested on a charge of cheating. Some inaccuracies had unfortunately crept into the paragraph, for which Mr. Pike offered an apology, couched in moderate language; which Captain Beddy refused, thinking it insufficient. It was unreasonable to expect a man to go down and eat dirt, so to speak, in his own paper. Captain Beddy by his refusal to accept this apology had merely shown how thick-headed he was.

The assessors unanimously acquitted Mr. Pike.

The Judge: I will deliver judgment probably to-morrow. Meanwhile Mr. Pike may leave Agra, as the libel, if established at all, is of a very trivial and technical nature.

THE deliverance of the Judges of the Allahabad High Court upon the legal status of their learned brother, Mr. Justice Burkitt, was, the *Pioneer* writes, the subject at the time of a good deal of criticism and some good humoured banter. In January last, it will be remembered that the question of the legality of Mr. Burkitt's appointment was brought into question by a counsel who came up with an appeal on the ground that a Bench which had heard his client's case was not a properly constituted Bench, inasmuch as Mr. Justice Burkitt (one of its members) was not legally a judge. Mr. Justice Burkitt had been brought on the strength of the court as a sixth judge, when there had been only five for many years previously, by the notification of the local Government; and the question was whether his appointment could be properly said to have been made in order to "fill a vacancy." If it could not, there did not seem to be any escaping the conclusion that it must be held *ultra vires* and invalid. The High Court, after elaborately bringing forward all the reasons that made for this construction of the matter, turned away at the last from the point to which they had been travelling, and decided that in the lack of necessary information as to the circumstances of the appointment, they must presume that the Secretary of State acted under some power outside their cognisance in sanctioning the appointment, and that they must therefore take it as having been lawfully made. The manner of the judgment, however, made it clear that it could not be considered as a final decision of the matter; in fact, in the judgment itself the conclusion was spoken of as "a lame and impotent" one. The case has, therefore, been under reference since at home; with the result that the Law Officers of the Crown have now given their advice that the appointment is valid. The grounds for this opinion are not yet known in India; but it would seem to be clear that the caution of the High Court in assuming that there were considerations in the case beyond their immediate ken, has been very remarkably justified.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'lde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	71 28	57 62	58 85	50 75
Thursday, Aug. 30th	0 48	0 23	0 19	0 93
Total	71 76	57 85	59 04	51 68
Total fall to August 30th, 1893	71 38	60 94	59 38	57 35
Total fall to August 30th, 1892	82 51	70 58	68 71	68 40

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH OF AUGUST 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·679	Calm	1	82·1	76·4	91	1·80	22·53	+0·85
Agra	29·647	NW	3	80·6	74·8	98	5·00	26·37	+4·86
Cawnpore	29·710	SW	2	86·8	77·1	91	0·04	35·48	...
Allahabad	29·678	WNW	2	91·1	78·3	89	...	42·99	+14·16
Jhansi	29·693	W	2	81·0	74·2	91	3·30	36·86	+7·25
Jacobabad	29·638	SE	4	102·5	79·1	70	..	0·29	−2·46
Karachi	29·681	WSW	14	86·5	77·8	74	...	18·63	+13·09
Jeypore	29·712	NW	3	87·6	74·9	80	1·12	23·11	+1·51
Ajmere	29·723	W	7	84·9	74·6	89	...	17·50	+0·49
Deesa	29·746	WSW	7	88·7	72·0	82	...	17·83	−2·78
Ahmedabad	29·776	WSW	1	89·2	76·6	86	...	42·95	...
Bhuj	29·708	WSW	12	91·5	71·9	74	...	26·32	+14·84
Rajkot	29·744	SW	8	90·9	69·8	86	...	44·88	+21·88
Veraval	29·763	Calm	5	84·0	76·8	89	..	24·78	..
Neemuch	29·747	W	9	84·7	72·7	87	...	18·91	−5·45
Indore	29·761	W	4	85·5	70·6	88	..	18·84	−4·05
Saugor	29·710	WSW	4	86·3	71·6	92	..	52·71	+17·02
Jubbulpore	29·695	Calm	1	87·9	74·6	83	...	42·06	−3·49
Hoshangabad	29·733	SSW	1	88·3	74·2	87	...	46·32	+0·44
Khandwa	29·756	NW	5	88·2	74·2	84	...	26·14	+4·32
Raipur	29·671	Calm	1	90·3	75·1	86	0·40	39·94	+2·40
Nagpur	29·699	NNW	3	91·8	75·6	76	...	32·70	−0·51
Amraoti	29·721	W	1	92·1	73·3	71	...	27·06	+3·07
Akola	29·736	NW	8	92·9	72·2	76	...	19·80	−3·66
Surat	29·787	SW	L	87·0	75·5	80	...	41·92	+5·01
Malegaon	29·790	W	5	88·4	70·7	78	..	9·15	−4·18
Bombay	29·797	ESE	8	89·4	74·0	89	0·34	51·41	−6·31
Poona	29·820	WSW	10	82·6	68·9	82	...	17·19	+2·43
Aurangabad	29·797	W	3	89·8	71·2	50	..	9·26	...
Sholapur	29·796	NW	8	91·2	73·0	66	...	7·86	−8·40
Ratnagiri	29·801	Calm	3	84·9	73·9	89	...	82·57	−8·24
Belgaum	29·813	WNW	?	77·3	65·3	87	...	38·25	+5·79
Goa	29·812	N	10	81·1	75·4	90	0·01	75·74	...
Karwar	29·814	WSW	2	81·2	73·0	91	0·05	79·81	−20·12
Mangalore	29·846	NW	2	80·8	72·4	93	0·31	98·21	+6·51
Calicut	29·852	Calm	7	80·7	72·7	92	0·33	81·74	+3·60
Cochin	29·862	NNW	M	85·2	73·7	91	0·28	54·36	−8·58
Bangalore	29·803	WNW	9	77·2	67·3	88	..	13·11	−0·62
Secunderabad	29·748	WNW	7	90·6	69·4	86	1·57	10·28	−9·37
Masuliptm.	29·706	NNW	4	93·6	76·1	80	0·53	13·4	−4·58
Bellary	29·772	WNW	10	89·4	73·9	73	...	5·34	−0·96
Cuddapah	29·757	WSW	..	86·9	74·8	86	0·09	20·16	+6·03
Madras	29·758	WSW	5	81·0	74·0	100	2·11	16·09	+5·59
Coimbatore	29·823	SW	1	83·9	70·3	86	..	2·83	−0·97
Trichinopoly	29·751	W	5	85·6	75·9	76	...	7·96	+0·35
Negapatam	29·741	W	5	81·9	75·2	79	0·05	2·70	−5·02
Colombo	29·846	WSW	14	85·0	77·9	76	...	14·09	−2·74
Aden	29·755	Calm	7	95·8	82·8	82	...	0·07	−0·14

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H.=0·23 (71·39); G. T. H.=0·23 (57·55); St. G. H.=0·19 (59·01); C. P.=0·31 (51·41).
In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly at Bellary, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and has changed by moderate or small amounts elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-easterly at Jacobabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Neemuch and 14 at Akola. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 5° above the normal in Berar and at Nagpur and Secunderabad, while the minimum temperature variations are within 5° of the mean everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Madras and Secunderabad and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Agra (5·00"), Jhansi (3·30") and Madras (2·11"), over an inch at Delhi (1·80"), Secunderabad (1·57") and Jeypore (1·12"), nearly half an inch at Raipur and Masulipatam, about a quarter of an inch at Bombay, Mangalore, Calicut and Cochin, and light showers at Negapatam, Cuddapah, Karwar, Goa and Cawnpore. The isobars indicate that the weather to the north-eastwards of Madras in the Bay is unsettled. The abnormal chart indicates that the low pressure area which existed off the Corromandel Coast in the Bay has moved westwards and now overlies the country about Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Northern Ceylon, where the abnormal deficiency amounts to about one-tenth and where, the weather being unsettled, rain is likely. Comparing the abnormal chart of yesterday with that of to-day, it appears that the low pressure area mentioned above has a marked tendency to move westwards, and the weather to the south of latitude 16° is unsettled. Conditions are favourable for rain on the West Coast between Bombay and Cochin, in the Madras Presidency, the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Rajputana.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

Pressure has increased slightly to briskly in Burma, and general rain has recommenced in that area. Tavoy reports five inches of rain; Moulmein, Thayetmyo, and Akyab each two. Pressure has given way generally in India; briskly in the greater part of Southern India and South Deccan. The shallow depression in the north-west of the Bay is practically unchanged in character. Weather is probably squally in the centre of the Bay, and strongish monsoon winds are blowing in the south of the Bay. Rainfall is unimportant over the greater part of India; but heavy rain has fallen in two areas; the first area includes the north-west districts of the North-West Provinces and the adjacent districts of the Punjab. Agra reports five inches of rain; Jhansi and Umballa, three; and Delhi, two. The second area is East Deccan and some parts of Madras. Raichur has had three inches; Hyderabad, Kurnool, and Madras, two; and Rajamundry, one.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 29th August.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 20 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·720
Temperature of the Air	77·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·4
Dew Point	73·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·887
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	80·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·4
General Directions of wind*	WSW, SSE, S, NNW, SSE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	158
Fall of Rain	0·93
Total fall during month	8·36
„ „ year	51·68
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 30th August	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Andrew, R F
Alexander, Lt C H
Broadhead, Miss E
Baker, F
Baines, J A
Bawden, F
Bowles, Capt L F
Bonasse, H
Conte, Madame N
Christopher, Col L W
Carroll, W F
Carlsen, J
Cole, Gur C 94185
Chrestein, Miss A J
Cooper, A O
Chudawalla and Co C M
Desveaux, B
Dinger
DaGama, Peter C
Daly, Mrs W
Ferris, F
Falkenfleerg, S
Fainburg, Miss L
Fletcher, Mrs F
Grierson, Cole J
Heller, Max
Heaton, Capt
Jehangirji, Nephew of Dewan of Gondal
Johnson, C
James, W J
King, J
Kikabhoy Hormusji
Leeds, Lt L
Lyons, H
Murray, J A
Moorhouse, R
Moore, Mrs C
Maidment, Miss
Nahar Persharam
Phillips, Geo
Prato, Sing, Datore
Pathiarun, H O
Perrett, T W
Ramkrishna Narain
Rogers, A S
Rosuitskey, Mrs S
Rodnight, Geo
Summers, T
Smith, Geo
Stoffer, J
Sherry, Mrs M
Skelhorn, J W
Scuteri, Antonio
Thompson, T
Thompson, T F
Tredor, Capt P
Vamid, B
Vithal, Sayenna
Vanspall, Miss M A
Vamburg, Miss L
Vere, P H
Williams, W K
Williams, E H
Westmorland, Mr
Wright, Miss L C
Wilson, E
Walker, N A
Warwick, G H

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Madeline, 1861 tons, Captain H Medden, cleared yesterday for Hamburg and London, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain J G Metcalfe, cleared yesterday for Aden, Zanibar, &c., with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1318 tons, Captain C R Kendall, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain T E Gillett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Abdool Haya, Mr Abdool Latiff Cassum, Mr Allibin Abdoola and son, and 65 deck.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung, 2862 tons, Captain J Bullock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (31st July) via Rangoon, Colombo, Tuticorin and Allepy, with a cargo of timber and general, Mr Sooonderjee Pragji and two deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 850 tons, Captain T J Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda (17th August) with a general cargo and specie, and 683 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyages there were five deaths amongst the pilgrims from natural causes.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Marques Bacquehem, 2,740 tons, Captain T Walluschnig arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe (29th July) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr V Schiffner, Mrs Schiffner, Mr H Crosslig, Mr E Woodhouse, Mr M Pantomitz, and three deck. During the voyage she experienced fresh South-West monsoon.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Simla, 1039 tons, Captain T. J. Grier, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr James C Cox, Mr J. C. Mason, Mr and Mrs. Gomes, Miss Perdalaskie, Mr F Delair, Mr Faizulla, Mr H A Sulleman, Mr Ally Ahmed and 97 deck. During the voyage she experienced from Busreh to Bunder Abbas calm weather, thence to Muscat light head wind, thence to Karachi light wind and sea, then moderate wind up to Dwarka and then light variable wind.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUGUST 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
D	Nairung Bullock					T Morrison & Co.
F	Safari	891	Gantic	Zanzibar		N F F Heyer & Co
K	Satrunjee		119			Shepherd & Co
L	Bahaduri	828	Keyzar	Not fixed		do
L	Kaveri	547	Fakira	Not fixed		do
M	Sabarmati	523	G Ahmed			K Mandvi 1-9 S & Co
N	Purulia	993	MetCalfe	Zanzibar	31-8	B I S N Co
O	Madeline		Neddin	Dunkirk	26-8	The Bombay Co
Q	Leander	1888	Robson	Dunkirk		Graham & Co
30 Ton Crane	Brahmani	523	M Budroo	Marmagoa	11-8	
„	Ponani	5470	Fakira	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Siam	1589	Weighell	China	6-9	P & O Co
4	Bisagno	1498	Barabino	China	8-9	C Barboro
5	Clyde	2198	Preston	Aden	31-8	P & O S N Co
6	Carthage	2453	M de Horne	London	7-9	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2343	Bechtinger	Trieste	1-9	A L S N Co
8	Brinkburn	2096	G Jacob		5-9	J Mackintosh & Co
11	Paula sp.	284	Breymann	Mauritius	4-9	N Jamsetjee
13	Worsley Hall	2172	Black	Not fixed		E Bates & Co
13	Aston Hall	2226	McFee	Not fixed		E Bates & Co
15	Brindisi	2129	Wright			P & O Co
16	Larnaca	1492	Gardner			N F W & A Graham & Co
100 Ton Crane	Mrq Bacquehem			Trieste	9-9	A L S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Simla (s)	Grier	Busreh, Aug 16.
30	Naseri (s)	Raffin	Jedda, Aug 17.
	Nairung (s)	Bullock	Calcutta, July 31.
	MarqBacquehem (s)	Walluschnig	Kobe, July 29.
	Hoseinee (s)	Hughes	Zanzibar via Jedda.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Assyria (s)	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
	Khandalla (s)	Kendall	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Purulia, Metcalf, for Zanzibar.
„ Madeline, Medden, for Hamburg and London.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Naseri, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
„ Nairung, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Kapurthala, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

August 26.—Steamers Lalpoora and Landaura, and ship Ems.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 30.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan McAlister s—2 cases whisky, R Ramchandra and Co.
Nubia s—50 cases whisky, Kerrawalla Bros; 72 cases printing ink, papers &c, John Dickinson and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—25 bales straw boards, S A S Dawood; 100 cases school slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 36 cases oilmenstores, S Hibtoola; 360 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Shaikadam; 125 cases medicine and 300 kegs chemicals, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—83 cases oilmenstores, Essoofally Russoolje; 49 cases old tom, 20 cases whisky, Treacher and Co; 38 cases oilmenstores, Eduljee Ruttonjee and Bros; 6 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Europa s—300 boxes candles, S A S Dawood; 101 cases window glass, E Jooguldas; 44 cases glassware, S M Cassom; 129 cases candles, A Hebtoolabhoy; 63 cases glassware, Abdool Hoosein Rahimbhoy; 47 cases glassware, Goolam Hoosen Cullian; 13 cases glassware, Moosa Ayoob.

FROM BOULOGNE.

Carthage s—55 cases champagne, Treacher and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—50 bales packing papers, K Abdool Hoosein, 17 bales papers, John Dickinson and Co; 3 cases lampware, R Abram Peer Mahomed; 6 cases glassware, Gangjee Pooja; 46 bales brown papers, D R Umrigar and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Carthage s—420 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM CHARENTE.

Aston Hall s—1 hogshead brandy, R Ramchander and Co.
Carthage s—35 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 100 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 30.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—8 boxes gold bar (Rs 720,000), The National Bank of India; 29 cwts ivory, Ludhabhoy Ebram; 3 boxes gold bars (Rs 224,500), Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; 2 boxes gold bars (Rs 222,800) and gold coins (Rs 13,700), The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris; 1 box gold bars (Rs 8,000), Ralli Brothers.
Carthage s—115 cwts gum, Jaithi Malsee.

FOR HAVRE.

Worsley Hall s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
Brinkburn s—801 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 8,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Larnaca s—5,750 cwts wheat bran, The Bombay Flour Mill Co.
Madeline s—201 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co, 100 cwts coriandersced, Bauer and Krause.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Leander s—2,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 575 cwts rapeseed, M Chapsey.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—1,600 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 127 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 65 bales twist, Fleming Shaw and Co; 16 cwts sharkfins and 2 cwts fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo.
Siam s—300 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 150 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—230 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
Siam s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 75 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

IN his account of his interview with Sir Robert Hart, which appears in the "World," Mr. Price touches upon the present war between China and Japan. Sir Robert is of opinion that, in spite of the advance made by Japan in civilisation, the Japanese people, with their natural artistic instinct and love of the beautiful, certainly do not give the impression of an embryo warlike nation. Of one thing he is convinced, and that is that China, though many years behind the times is going ahead—advancing slowly, it is true, but still advancing—and every step she takes forward is a decided one. In spite of sarcasm and adverse criticism, she adheres to her slow, steady pace, and, so far, has never receded a single step. As compared with Japan, with its superficial state of civilisation and comparatively recent enlightenment, she always reminds him of the old fable of the hare and the tortoise. Mr. Price himself thinks that when the Celestial Empire realises its enormous latent strength, it will startle and surprise the Far East and the world at large. The physique of the northern races, against whom Japan is now pitted, is equal to that of any in the world—the average height is six feet. But "plucky little Japan" has Mr. Price's sympathy.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 30.

Commercial interest during the past week has again centered in Exchange, the course of which has been erratic owing mainly to the operations of Bullion dealers, and of speculators in the Bazaar; and rates, after fluctuating to the extent of ⅛d. per rupee closed this evening 3-32d. higher for Bank Bills, and 32d. for Credits than they ruled last Thursday evening. The Export Markets have remained inanimate; though prices of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds are on about the previous level. Money is still easy. Government Paper has advanced 15-16 per cent. in Fours. In the Freight market there has been no improvement in demand; but holders of tonnage are steady. The rainfall in the consuming districts generally has been satisfactory, but there is no increase in the volume of Import business passing, up-country buyers looking for a concession in prices to meet the advance in Exchange; and though an easier tendency is apparent, rates generally are not quotably lower.

Money.—The further reduction of the Presidency Bank's rates by one per cent. last Wednesday, making the minimum stand at 3 per cent. indicated the still easy condition of the Money Market; and the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday would again have shown an addition to the Cash Balance but for its absorption by other items given in the Return—principally an increase in Government Securities—instead of the diminution of two lakhs, at 271¼ lakhs then disclosed. In the week under notice there had again been a material addition to Private Deposits; while Loans had increased to a far larger extent than in the week preceding; and though, on the other hand, Bills Discounted had increased a good deal, the net falling-off in trade requirements for Money was 9¼ lakhs, compared with a diminution of about 12 lakhs the week before. Meantime the Market remains easy, and 3 per cent. is still the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay.

Exchange.—On the re-opening of the Banks on Friday, after the native holiday 1s. 1¼d. was quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but buyers being early on the alert, and a rush to buy being made on all sides, only a very limited amount of Demand was given at the opening quotations, and the rate rapidly gave way to 1s. 1 5-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, at which a considerable amount was reported to have been taken. Meantime Credits also fell to 1s. 1¼d. for three months' sight Bills, at which rate a fair amount was placed; and later on the needy buyers being satisfied, rates again advanced 1/8 to 3-16d., closing steady to firm. The market opened on Saturday morning witk a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but there was nothing doing until 1s. 1 5-8d. and 1s. 1¾d. respectively, were reached. A fair amount of Gold then came out, being sold at the equivalent of 1s. 1¾d. for Bank Demand; and forward Telegraphic was offering for October transfer, but with very little enquiry. On Monday the market opened firm at 1s. 1 25-32d. Telegraphic and 1s. 1 13-16d. Demand for Bank media of remittance, and at 1s. 1 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a little was placed; but Calcutta rates coming firmer this market rose in sympathy, until 1s. 1 7-3d. for Bank Demand became the quotation, and Telegraphic was also reported to have been done at this rate for August-September transfer; though, later on rates eased off a little. The feeling at opening on Tuesday was easy at 1s. 1 13-16d. for Bank Demand in one direction, and a fair amount was given thereat; and at 1s. 1 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which also a little was placed; but the Bullion dealers coming out as strong buyers, than seller of Demand at 1s. 1 13-16d. reduced his rate by 1-32d. Meantime, three months' sight Credits were quoted at 1s. 1 7-8d., and the market closed quiet but steady. Yesterday it opened with an unsettled feeling at 1s. 1 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1¾d. for Demand; and at 1s. 1 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a moderate amount was placed. Early in the day another effort was made by the Bazaar to lower rates by coming out to buy freely at 1s. 1¾d. for Demand for August-September delivery, without success, and ere long this rate was also available for Telegraphic and the quotations for Credits became 1s. 1 7/8d. Reuter's telegram to hand this morning reported the allotment of 40 lakhs of Council Bills to the three Presidencies—Calcutta taking 29¼ lakhs, at 1s. 1 13-16d., and half a lakh of extra Bills on Calcutta, at 1s. 1 7-8d., and the market opened firm at 1s. 1 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and at 1s. 1 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a few Bills were placed; and re-sellers of Bank Demand and Gold coming out freely at 1s. 1 7-8d., at which a fair amount was placed; then 1s. 1 29-32d.; also Gold at Rs. 27·4, rates hardened a little to 1s. 1 27-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, ready and forward. For this at first there was no enquiry; but later on, buyers coming out for Telegraphic at 1s. 1 27-32d. rates again fell partially 1-32d., the market closing quieter, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 11-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 1 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 1 7-8d.	"
Do. 4	"	1s. 1 29-32d.	"
Do. 6	"	1s. 1 15-16d.	"
Credits 3	"	1s. 1 15-16d.	"
Do. 6	"	1s. 2d.	"
Documents 3	"	1s. 1 31-32d.	"
Do. 6	"	1s. 2 1-32d.	"
Francs 3	"	1·46⅞	"
Do. 6	"	1·47¼	"

Government Paper.—After last Thursday's holiday this market re-opened at 104 1/8 for Fours for Cash, and at 104 for the coming settlement; but the tone of the market was very quiet, and business was almost at a standstill, closing quotations for Fours having been 104¼ and 104 1-16 for Money and Account, respectively; with 103 named for 3½ per Cents. On Saturday, the market opened at 104 5-16 for Fours for Cash, and at 104 3-16 for the coming settlement; and rates advanced in a firm market to 104½ and 104 5/8, respectively, at which they left off. The price of 3½ per Cents advanced to 04. On Monday 104⅝ was quoted on opening, for both Money and Account, and after advancing 1-16 per cent. to 104 11-16 in both positions the rate remained thereat all day to the close in a steady market. 103¼ was quoted for 3½ per Cents. The market was weak in tone on Tuesday, and rates for Fours, after opening at 104 5/8 for cash and the settlement declined 3-16 per cent. to 104 7-16 in both positions, at which they left off; 103½ having been the enhanced quotations for 3½ per Cents. Yesterday morning, Fours were first quoted at 104⅞ both for Money and Account; but rates soon advanced ⅛ per cent. to 105, in both positions, this improvement having been maintained to the close, in a steady market; 103¾ having been named for 3½ per Cents. To-day the market has been steady at further advance of 3-16 per cent. in Fours which closed at 105 3-16 both for Money and Account; the closing rate for 3½ per Cents being 103¾.

Municipal 5 per cent. is 1¼ per cent. lower, at 125. Port Trust Bonds have advanced ¼ per cent. to 107,

Shares have attracted less attention this week; but some further movement has taken place in Cotton Mill Shares, which in almost every case has been in sellers' favour. Compared with our quotations of a week ago we note an advance of Rs. 25 each in Morarji Goculdas and Ripon; of Rs. 20 each in Howard and Bullough, Manockji Petit, Imperial, James Greaves, and Khandeish; of Rs. 15 each in Central India, Presidency, and New Great Eastern; of Rs. 10 each in Colaba Land and Mill, Framji Petit, and Leopold, Swadeshi, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 10. The only change in Press shares is a decline of Rs. 7½ in Mofussil. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay Flour Mills have advanced Rs. 20; Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 7 higher; Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 10; Badham Pile are Rs. 2 higher; Port Canning have declined Rs. 15. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 15; and Bank of Bengal Rs. 45 per share.

IMPORTS.

Piece-Goods.—In consequence of the advance in Exchange wholesale up-country buyers of staple *Grey Goods* have begun to ask for a corresponding concession in rates, without which they are undisposed to operate. Retail buyers have been operating at current rates; but their requirements are very small. Rates show an easier tendency, though no actual change to speak of. A small business is reported in *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red,* and *Printed Goods,* at about last week's rates; and the same may be said of *Locally-made Goods.* The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week are estimated at 2,250 packages; and of *Local* about 1,000 bales.

Yarns.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been quiet in tone at a decline of ¼ anna per lb. in prices, with business upon a small scale. The sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the fortnight ending on Tuesday were about 11,000 bales; with Exchange on Bombay at Rs. 190. Things here are rather quieter than they were last week; and though spinners are ready enough to sell at current rates they find no buyers, and some of them have made a reduction of 1-16th anna per lb. The week's Sales here are put down at 1,000 bales; and the market closed quiet at the following official quotations:—

Twist ...	... No. 6s Mule	As. 4 5/8	to	4¾	per lb.
"	... " 8s	" 4¾	"	5	"
"	... " 10s	" 5	"	5¼	"
"	... " 12s	" 5 1/8	"	5 5-16	"
"	... " 16s	" 5 5/8	"	6	"
"	... " 20s	" 6 1-16	"	6¼	"
"	... " 24s	" 6¼			"
"	... " 30s	" 7 1/8	"	7 7-16	"
"	... " 40s	" 8		9	"

Metals.—Business in *Copper* has been on a small scale during the past week, and prices have given way 8 annas per cwt. in a quiet market. *Yellow Metal* has also been quiet, and in small demand, and prices have declined 4 annas per cwt. *Iron* has been taken to a small extent, and is quiet in tone at a decline of Re. 1 per candy in Swedish.

Coal.—Sales have been reported during the week of ready *Powell's Duffryn*; and *Yorkshire,* at Rs. 17¼ to Rs. 17¼, and Rs. 16 per ton, respectively. Forward sellers are not anxious to operate on account of the high freights at home, and low freight here, and they are asking Rs. 18 for *Powell's Duffryn,* and Rs. 17 per ton for Davison's *West Hartley.* We quote alongside.

Welsh Hartley	Rs.	16½	per ton.
West do.	Rs.	17	"
Australian		Nil.	
Powell's Duffryn	"	17¼	"
Cardiff	"	16¾	"
Japan		Nil.	

EXPORTS.

Cotton.—In the earlier part of the week under notice, nothing whatever was done in this staple by exporters, while the purchases by local spinners were upon a small scale; but for the last few days the Mills have altogether ceased to buy, and shippers have taken only a few hundred bales daily. The tone of the market has been quiet when not actually dull throughout the week, and prices have given way slightly. The quantity taken for export does not amount to more than 1,500 bales of Oomra kinds, Bhownugger, and Dharwar, while the Mills have taken some 2,500 bales, consisting of Oomras, Bengal, Dharwar, and Bhownugger. This evening the market closed quiet, with prices Rs. 2 lower than they were a week ago.

A heavy fall of rain, reaching nearly 9½ inches at Agra, was reported from the Bengal Cotton circe by wire on Monday morning, and the plants requird fine weather in that district and at Cawnpoe though, at Beawar, in the same circle, where ony 30 cents of rain had been registered since last Thurday, the plants were flourishing and in flower. In the Oomra circle, on the other hand, where only a few cents more rain had fallen in any district, the Cotton crop though, so far, doing well needed more rain; while in the Broach and Dhollera circles the plants were flourishing in seasonable weather.

To-day's telegrams report more rain, though lighter than the previous fall at Agra, Delhi, and Cawnpore, in the Bengal Circle; but there was little or none in any of the other Cotton circles which was favourable for the crop in the Broach and Dhollera ones; but the need for more rain in the Oomra districts was becoming greater daily.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, *viz*:—

Cotton—	Per candy. Rs.	Per lb. —C. & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	169—3 1-32d.
Do. F. G.	"	154—2 21-32d.
Do. Good	"	143—2 7-16d.
Belatee, Fine	"	178—3 3-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	170—3 1-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	"	173—3 3-32d.
Do. Good	"	164—2⅞d.
Oomra F. Good	"	180—3¼d.
Do. Good	"	170—3 1-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	"	198—3 5-8d.
Do. F. G.	"	184—3 5-16d.
Do. Good	"	177—3 3-16d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"	186—3 3-8d.
Westerns ..	"	179—3 7-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.
For the week	4,580	3,317	3,03[illegible]
From 1st January to 29th August...	1,522,310	1,495,460	1,602,716
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	2,838	2,083	3,111
From 1st January to 29th August...	762,390	757,968	844,842
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	3,266	1,977	2,019
From 1st January to 29th August.	137,111	133,389	133,124

Wheat has remained a quiet market throughout the week, with only a small business doing for export; but prices have remained steady at our quotations, say:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4	0	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 3	14	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3	9	6	"
Red Delhi	" 3	5	3	"
Hard Yellow	" 3	8	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3	7	0	"
Hard Red	" 3	6	0	"

Seeds also were quiet in tone, with transactions by shippers upon a small scale during the earlier part of the week; but latterly the feeling has become steady with rather more business doing, and the price of *Linseed* has advanced an anna per cwt., our closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-13-0 to Rs. 7-15-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-8-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-2-0 to " 6-5-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 5-15-0 to " 6-2-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	28,756	50,560	194,412
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th August	2,746,139	5,520,352	8,669,284
Linseed for the week	11,338	21,830	23,471
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th August	5,069,864	3,804,288	3,433,885
Rapeseed for the week	37,085	35,080	26,848
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th August	3,245,028	3,978,983	1,319,174
Gingellyseed for the week	492	201	1,861
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th August	749,671	944,946	857,044

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	20,000	51,900	196,240
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th August	1,502,368	4,143,650	8,058,390
Linseed for the week	13,004	24,032	20,386
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th August	4,894,784	3,575,676	3,272,041
Rapeseed for the week	53,626	39,642	38,677
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th August	2,788,554	3,580,476	1,046,674
Gingellyseed for the week	......	4,470	......
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th August	891,498	1,124,695	940,604

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th August, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	30	12	50 p.m.	...	52
Teheran	30	1	50 p.m.	...	44
Suez	30	2	50 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 30th August, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	45	...	1
" Karachi	...	14	...	1
" Madras	...	45	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PATELL—August 30, at the "Lily," Cumballa Hill, Bombay, Goolan, the dearly loved daughter of Mr and Mrs. N. M. Patell, aged 3 years and 10 months, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COMRIE—August 25, at Rampur Hat, the wife of J Comrie, E I Railway, of a son.

YULE—August 27, at 3, Harrington Street, the wife of W R Yule, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CHOPIN—August 16, at Nagpur, Cecilia Leonora Chopin, widow of the late Mr J M Chopin, aged 67 years, 11 months and 30 days.

KELLY—August 24, at Ludhiana, Marion Josephine, the dearly loved wife of F Ashburnham Kelly, Punjab Police, and second daughter of the late Colonel J Connor, 87th Royal Irish, aged 40 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1894.

The recent meeting of the British East Africa Company, preceded as it was by a conversation in Parliament on the position in Uganda, has directed fresh attention to this long-debated subject at home. The discussions which have taken place are by no means without interest to this city, for the development of East African markets and the establishment of the Free Zone system must have a considerable effect on the trade with Zanzibar, of which Bombay has hitherto enjoyed the monopoly. For two years little or nothing has been done by the British East Africa Company, save and except the expenditure of capital, and a good deal of the blame for this is attached—by shareholders, at all events—to what was described in the House of Commons as the "shabby" treatment which the Company has received at the hands of her Majesty's Ministers. The affairs of the Company are so unsatisfactory, that General Sir A. B. Kemball, who presided at the annual meeting, warned the shareholders that the difficulties to be faced were such that collapse will result "unless some means are afforded of legitinately supplementing its resources, or unless Government should relieve it of its charges on equitable terms." The "legitimate supplementing of resources" asked for is the exercise of powers of taxation within the limits of the concession territory—a power denied by the existing treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar. In April of last year an offer was made to the Foreign Office by the directors to surrender all rights, property, and interest in East Africa on payment of 10s. 6d. in the pound for all expenditure incurred up to date. The offer was not accepted and the Company is in the unfortunate position of a man who has made a bad bargain trying to get out of it as best he can. Sir Edward Grey has explained that in determining the amount of compensation to be paid to the company, her Majesty's Ministers must consider, not only how much has been expended, but also how much that expenditure was worth in the point of view of Imperial interests. The Company, however, regard the matter from an altogether different standpoint. Sir Arnold Kemball declares that it was never anticipated that, while conditions remain as they are, the capital of the Company would suffice to occupy and develope so vast a territory as British East Africa. The entire area now covered with the sphere of British influence is a million square miles with a coast line of 400 miles. The contention is that Government gave facilities to the Company to thus increase the sphere of British influence; that both dominant parties in the State gave their encouragement to the project; and that consequently the Government is under a moral obligation to lend a helping hand to the Company in their difficulties. Instead of such assistance the Company are confronted with the establishment of a free zone system in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, consequent upon his being placed under British protection; with continued disability to exercise powers of taxation within the limits of the concession territory, and with the indefinite postponement of the railway provisionally projected by Lord Salisbury's Government.

In contrast to the treatment they are receiving, the directors point out that the pioneers of the Colonial expansion of Germany, France, Italy, and Belgium receive every privilege and material support at the hands of their respective Governments. Uganda has become a part of British territory, and, as Sir Arnold Kemball says, either it has a value or it has not. In the latter case it was open to Great Britain to repudiate the acquisition of the Province, and to leave it to the Company (to use the words contained in the late Sir Gerald Portal's instructions) "to recover the ground which, from no fault of its own, it has been obliged for the time to relinquish." And truth to tell, it seemed very likely after the accession of a Liberal ministry to power that Mr. Labouchere would have his own way, and that a policy of "scuttle" would be adopted. However, political considerations prompted an opposite course, and Imperial interests and obligations were increased by the extension of the field of annexation to Fashoda six hundred miles forward. Great stress was laid at the meeting the other day on the fact that the Company did not go to Uganda simply at their own suggestion, and it was stated that amongst the private papers of the founder of the Company, Sir W. Mackinnon, telegrams had been found from the British Consul-General in Zanzibar, Mr. Holmwood, suggesting, in the first instance, that application should be made to the Sultan of Zanzibar for the concession, while afterwards the advance to Uganda was strongly urged. Mr. Mackenzie, who had seen these telegrams, urged that they clearly established the partial responsibility of the British Ministry, as he could not believe that the Consul-General at Zanzibar would give advice of such importance without the knowledge and consent of superior authority. The telegrams Sir William Mackinnon received were from the representative of the Government in East Africa, and were doubtless in accordance with instructions from the Foreign Office. The whole negotiations started with a telegram from Mr. Holmwood to Sir William Mackinnon stating that the Sultan of Zanzibar was most anxious that a concession should be applied for with the object of saving a portion of the territory leased to the Company from the grasp of the Germans. In justification of his charge against the Foreign Office of being actuated, not by principle, but by prices Mr. Mackenzie said that it was clear that the Company went to East Africa to assist the Foreign Office, and expected to have its hearty co-operation throughout.

The general public will, however, scarcely be prepared to admit that the shareholders were chiefly actuated by patriotic motives in investing two millions sterling in East Africa. As a rule, capitalists do not invest their money for the purpose of assisting the Foreign Office. The shareholders, no doubt, anticipated that the investment would be a profitable one, but the evil star has been in the ascendant and their anticipations have not been realised. The commercial development of the country has neither been so extensive nor so rapid as was expected, and the attitude assumed by her Majesty's Ministers is, that the Company having from the first intended to take all the profit for themselves must bear at least some of the loss which to their great disappointment has accrued. To judge from Sir Edward Grey's recent speeches in the House of Commons, it seems likely that they will have to bear a good deal of it. The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs avers that if the Company had withdrawn from Uganda under pressure from the Foreign Office, they would have stood on a different footing. But in point of fact, they withdrew of their own accord and the Imperial Government had been obliged to spend a great deal of money in re-occupying the country. It was, he said, quite uncertain when the money would be recovered. Sir Edward will probably share with Lord Rosebery the disfavour of the senior member for Northampton, for he added that "no government except at the expense of its self-respect could have withdrawn from the country"—an opinion which most Englishmen who have followed the course of events in Uganda will endorse. The answer Sir A. Kemball made to these remarks was that ample notice of evacuation was given to the Foreign Office, for reasons the validity of which was never questioned, and that her Majesty's Government was benefitted to the known disadvantage of the Company. This benefit to the British Government, as the reversionary of Uganda, involved, not alone a calculated injury to the Company as the lessee from the Sultan of Zanzibar of the customs derivable from the trade of that country, but the further damage arising from the gratuitous concession to the German protectorate of the right of free transit through the Zanzibar ports without stipulating for any reciprocal consideration. The main point raised in the discussion in the House of Commons was the question of compensation to be given to the Company. Sir Edward Grey admitted that if there was to be a general and satisfactory settlement of this portion of East Africa, terms would have to be made with the Company. It was not a question of principle, but of terms. He declared there was no desire to deal hardly or unjustly with the Company, but at the same time her Majesty's Ministers were bound, in the interests of the taxpayer to duly consider the many complicated issues involved. The Company have asked that these questions should be submitted to impartial arbitration, but this request has been refused by Government. So far as can at present be judged, it seems probable that the Company will have to wait a long time for compensation for what Sir Arnold Kemball terms their "philanthrophy" in acquiring for the nation territory of the extent of an Empire.

The strong comments, which have been made on the journal of the United Service Institution, have not been without effect, and we are glad to see that the new number is in every way worthy of its name. It is simply overflowing with short, pithy, instructive papers, which cannot be read without profit. Lieutenant-Colonel Neville, of the 14th Bengal Lancers, has the place of honour for his observations on "Cavalry Formations." The paper is illustrated by diagrams, and in it the Colonel discusses the question of how best to utilise the rear rank in a cavalry *vs.* cavalry action—a question which has at various times given rise to much controversy, but up to the present time has not been satisfactorily solved. Next he discourses on oblique attacks and finally on sudden attacks when in mass. As to the rear rank question Colonel Neville is of opinion that though necessary during the advance to have the first rank gaps filled up promptly, therefore the rear rank should not ride fifty yards behind the front. Up to a certain point they must be close up, but on the charge sounding, the rear rank must begin to increase its distance from the front. The enemy, he says, will be at this moment a hundred and fifty yards off and the front rank will have about seventy yards or so to cover at the greatest speed compatible with perfect order and cohesion. If then at this moment the rear rank instead of increasing, checks its pace to fifteen miles an hour, and from this slows down to a canter, at the moment of collision it will be some forty or fifty yards in rear, coming up steadily and in good order. The men will then, he contends, be in the best position for aiding the front rank, and the rear rank must remember that in the attack they are not an offensive but an auxiliary line. They should not charge at all but arrive at a collected canter, to the aid of the front rank, some ten or fifteen seconds after the collision. Colonel Neville enlarges upon his subject and demonstrates the value of men, who have broken through the enemy, attacking in rear; and then he proceeds with his views on oblique attacks. As the occasion when an oblique attack is likely to be effective and fleeting and prompt action is necessary to prevent the enemy from foreseeing and parrying the assault it would appear inadvisable in such attacks to form line at all. And in discoursing upon this subject he takes occasion to observe that the method of bringing up squadrons by the incline as laid down in the drill-book, is a bad one; the half column should be used. As to sudden attacks when in mass, these Colonel Neville's experience, we presume, teaches him are unlikely to happen in war, as the formation is abandoned except by the reserve coming within range of the enemy's artillery. His reason for dealing with it is that it is a favourite problem given by inspecting officers as a test of readiness, resource, and promptness of action. The drill-book here is again condemned as unsatisfactory, and those who desire to discover the superiority of Colonel Neville's method had best read the article and compare it with the drill-book. Captain Stockley, of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, then contributes some notes on Native Cavalry. He believes their fighting value, great as it is, would be much increased if all regiments were armed with the lance, their swords only slightly curved, if lead cutting formed a part of the regular training of troopers, if the volley firing course extended up to a thousand yards, if the minimum height of the full grown remount were raised to 14·3, if a strong single rein instead of double reins were used, and if gaiter boots were worn. Captain Stockley has something to say on each of these points and says it well, indeed it is a pity his paper is so short since it is so readable. Colonel Abbott, of the 15th Sikhs, follows with a "plan for rapidly adjusting the back-sight of the M. H. rifle for all distances up to 900 yards." Some plan for so doing is desirable when rapid volleys have to be fired, and Colonel Abbott suggests a little lever and spring bar, the possible utility of which is a technical point which will doubtless be considered by the armourers. A translation of a paper on the massed fire of eighty guns at the Kiev camp-of-exercise is supplied by Captain J. Vans-Agnew, of the 3rd Madras Lancers, and next in order of succession is an account given by Lieutenant D. S. Buist, of the 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, which is of interest to the tourist as well as to the military reader. Colonel Holdich's lecture on "A Retreat from India" is reproduced in the journal, and finally come a batch of excellent translations from the Russian and a postscript by Colonel Neville to his recent contribution on the subject of Cossack Swarms.

The *Englishman* finding that the Bengali native press has magnified and distorted the Khulna incident, urges the necessity for making the actual facts as widely known as possible. Mr. Beatson Bell who was officiating magistrate of Khulna had occasion, six weeks ago, to ride to a sub-divisional station, forty miles away. He was to change horses at Chaknagao, where he had formerly met with rudeness and obstruction from the absentee zemindar's agent, therefore he sent on word that he would require a glass of milk on arrival at the kutcherry. On Mr. Bell's arrival the zemindar's agent was reported to have gone away, and no milk was to be had in the village. The bazaar, however, was full of cows, and Mr. Bell, finding the zemindar's agent in the kutcherry, struck him several times with his riding cane. The agent reported the matter to the Lieutenant-Governor, and laid an information before the deputy magistrate who dismissed it as too trivial to have been brought before him. In this he was admittedly wrong, but the unfortunate deputy had only just rejoined his post from sick leave, and was not fully recovered. He was certified by the Civil Surgeon to be suffering from cerebral derangement, and was given two months and twenty-one days' leave from the 1st of May. While on leave he was posted to Khulna, and he had only joined there on July 26, four days before this case was brought in his court. He could well have pleaded ill-health, but he did nothing of the kind, and frankly admitted that he dismissed the case as he believed the case to have been grossly exaggerated, and that Mr. Beatson Bell, if he had committed a technical assault, did so under grave provocation. Mr. Bell, our Calcutta contemporary describes as an officer who has always earned great credit for his kindly and sympathetic treatment of the natives, and has been a universal favourite in all districts where he has served. He had recently been transferred from Faridpur, where there had been distress in some parts of the district owing to the loss of crops through the floods of last year, and his liberality and kindness to the sufferers had been the subject of high encomiums from the native newspapers, who contrasted them with the more rigorous provisions of the Famine Code. Yet, it appears, that in order to make political capital out of the case and to gratify race hatred, some of the native newspapers seek to bring about the overthrow of a man whose whole character and history are opposed to this one hasty act, apologised for and regretted. And they also attack the native deputy magistrate whose aberrations, due to illness, his fellow-countrymen might have been expected, in pity, to conceal. The dispute has been settled out of court, and there surely it might end, but the Bengali press clamours for Mr. Bell's dismissal or removal and the degradation of the deputy magistrate. When the offence has been admitted and the offended party has accepted an apology we fail to see what right any one has to interfere with it. It has passed out of the jurisdiction of the court, and Mr. Bell has, doubtless, been departmentally admonished for an offence which ninety-nine men out of every hundred would have committed had they been placed in his position and so grossly treated by the complainant.

Two cases arising from religio[illegible]ifferences between the Hindus and Mahomedan[illegible]ve been disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice [illegible]ine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade at th[illegible]mbay High Court. In one of them, Dama va[illegible] Kondu and three other Hindus were convicted [illegible]r. J. H. Du Boulay, first-class magistrate in [illegible] Khandeish District, of house-trespass, in th[illegible]ey forcibly entered the yard of a Mahomedan, [illegible]g at Asoda, in the Julgaon taluka, who had slaug[illegible]d an ox and was about to skin it, on the 15th Ap[illegible]st, thereby causing him annoyance, and callin[illegible] before a police-patel. The magistrate sent[illegible] the four accused to simple imprisonment f[illegible]een days each. Their Lordships, looking to th[illegible]mstances of the case, confirmed the conviction[illegible] reduced their sentences to seven days' simple [illegible]risonment. In the other case, Kassumbhai valad [illegible]pubhai, a Mussalman, was convicted by Mr. L. [illegible]eshmukh, first-class magistrate at Tanna, of thr[illegible]ing to cut the complainant, Govind Dewjee Tha[illegible] Hindu, to pieces on the last *taboot* day, the [illegible]mo, if he dared come into the public street t[illegible]; and was sentenced to rigorous imprison[illegible]r two months. Their Lordships confirmed t[illegible]iction and sentence.

Captain A. Gwyn, R. I. M., has be[illegible]ointed a member of the Port Trust, *vice* [illegible]n A. Campbell, R. I. M.

The "Gazette" notifies the appointm[illegible] of Mr R. H. Vincent as substantive *pro te*[illegible] Commissioner of Police Bombay, with effect fr[illegible] the date on which the leave granted to Co[illegible] Wilson expires.

During the absence, on privilege leav[illegible] Mr. E. C. Ozanne, I.C.S., Colonel C. W. Godfr[illegible] will act as Survey Commissioner and Director of L[illegible]and Records and Agriculture; Mr. E. H. Hearn as [illegible] Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey; Mr. [illegible]. G. Hudson as his Deputy; and Mr. W. S. Cole [illegible]as Assistant Settlement Officer.

The Governor of Bombay-in-Council has been pleased to notify that the schedule to which reference is made in Section 15 of Bombay Act X[illegible]I. of 1866 is amended by the addition thereto of the name of the following member of a late reigning family in Sind, namely:—Mir Ghulam Hyder valad M[illegible]ir Mahomed Khan Talpur of Ulra, in the Rohri taluka of the Shikarpur district in Sind.

A contemporary announces that General Palmer, Commanding at Allahabad, met with a serious accident whilst playing rackets at Murree, where he is at present staying on leave. Whilst attempting to take a ball from one of the side walls of the court, it ran up his racquet and glanced off into his eye, inflicting a nasty wound. It is not known that any serious injury to his sight has been sustained, and we trust that the accident may not have any lasting effects.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending August 28, was 602, giving a death-rate of 35·81 per annum per thousand, as against 40·49, the corresponding period of last year, and 33·11 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 105 died from fevers; 1, small-pox; 6, measles; 98, phthisis; 18, cholera; 59, diseases of the nervous system; 114, affections of the respiratory organs; 43, diarrhœa; 25, dysentery; 36, still-born; 38, old age and debility; and 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 27; Brahmin, 19; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 278; Hindu outcaste, 64; Mussalman, 143; Parsee, 28; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian, 6; European, 6; Negro-African, 1; and other unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 286, as against 216, the corresponding period of last year, and 304 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS:

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

WITHDRAWAL OF THE GARRISON IN CYPRUS.

PANIC OF THE CHRISTIAN INHABITANTS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The garrison of Cyprus has been ordered to Malta to fill up the vacancies caused by the depletion of the troops for service in Egypt.

Telegrams from Larnaka state that the withdrawal has caused a panic amongst the Christian population of Cyprus who fear that the step has been taken prior to the restoration of the Island to Turkey.

THE DISASTER TO THE DUTCH IN LOMBOK.

The treacherous massacre of Dutch troops by the forces of the rebellious Rajah of Lombok is confirmed. Later telegrams report the disaster to be even more serious, the Dutch having lost twenty-two officers and about four hundred men.

Reinforcements have been sent to the Island.

FEELING IN HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 30.

The news of the disaster to the Dutch troops in Lombok has created a profound sensation throughout Holland. Signs of the general gloom are everywhere apparent, and all fetes have been postponed.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET ON THE CASPIAN.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram stating that the small Russian flotilla, now on the Caspian Sea, will shortly be replaced by a fleet of larger and more powerful vessels.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Broadhurst and Mr. Hazell have been elected Liberal members for Leicester (Borough) by largely reduced majorities, replacing Mr. Jas. Picton and Sir Jas. Whitehead who had resigned owing to ill-health.

PROSPECTIVE LEGISLATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

It is stated that further important defects have been found in the Indian Companies Act, and proposals from all parts of India have been submitted to the Government for consideration. These defects will be remedied and dealt with, as now that the Bill, as finally agreed upon, is being drafted by the Government of India with a view to its introduction into the Imperial Legislative Council, at the earliest date possible. Some thirty amendments have, in all, been proposed, including suggestions from mercantile firms and European and Hindu associations.

The Electric Lighting Bill is also being drafted, and will be introduced early in the Calcutta session.

THE KURRAM DEMARCATION MISSION.

Latest news received from the Kurram Demarcation Mission yesterday, was very satisfactory, although considerable work has yet to be done before the work will have been completed, which will not be for some weeks.

IMPORTATION AND TRANSPORT OF EXPLOSIVES.

A committee, consisting of two Government officers and another expert, including Mr. Thornton, Deputy Home Secretary, is to sit in Calcutta in November, to revise the Government of India's rules for importation and transport of explosives under the Explosives Act.

THE INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

The scheme for the re-organization of the Indian Educational Service is now only awaiting a reply to the reference just made to local Governments before being submitted for orders to the Secretary of State.

BREVET-COLONELCY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

The *Pioneer* hears from Home that the rank of Brevet-Colonel is likely to be granted to Indian officers who may be specially recommended for it after four years' service as Lieutenant-Colonel.

EXTENSION OF THE TENURE OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary of State has authorized the Government of India to deal with applications for extension of tenure of Staff appointments except in case of heads of departments, General Officers Commanding districts, Colonels-on-the-Staff, and Commandants of regiments, which must be referred to the India Office.

CRICKET: AHMEDNAGAR VS. KIRKEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 30.

Ahmednagar played a one-innings match against Kirkee, to-day, on the latter's ground, and defeated them by 142 runs, having scored 214 against Kirkee's 72. Rev. Lord bowled well for Ahmednagar, taking seven wickets for nineteen runs. Captain Saulez made a good score (60), batting in a very free style.

THE POONA VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE CLASS.

The Ambulance Class for the training of the Poona Volunteers, under Surgeon-Major Addison, was inspected, this afternoon, by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the Officer Commanding the District and staff. The Ambulance Class went through their drill with great precision. The class opened stretchers, went to the wounded lying on the field with tickets indicating wounds, after dressing the wounded they were conveyed to a tent, examined and taken to the ambulance, where Dr. Addison explained the bandages to those present. The Commander-in-Chief expressed himself greatly pleased with the inspection, which reflected great credit on Dr. Addison and his class.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Aug. 29.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here for Karachi yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Aug. 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shanghai arrived here from Colombo this morning.

HONGKONG, Aug. 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Surat left here, for Bombay, this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	102½
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59½
Bar Silver	30 3-8d

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In view of the present position of affairs in the Further East considerable interest will attach to the figures we give below showing the exports of cotton from India to China and Japan for the first seven months of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1893. The total number of bales exported this year is 1,19,333, as against 1,02,624 in 1893. For the month of July the total this year was 10,494 bales, and last year 6,183. It is evident that thus far the war has not affected the cotton trade with the East to such an extent as did the currency legislation of last June twelve months.

Mr. F. J. A. Hill, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, has been allowed by the Secretary of State extension of extraordinary leave without pay for two months.

Colonel Barr has been appointed to act for Mr. Robert Crosthwaite as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. Mr. Hugh Barnes, on return from leave, will thus go to the Kashmir Residency.

As rumours have obtained currency that the negotiations regarding the delimitation of the Khyber-Asmar section of the North-West frontier have been broken off, we may state that Mr. Udny's preliminary mission to Jellalabad was to confer with General Ghulam Hyder, to learn his instructions, and then to return to confer with the Government of India as to future plans. There are certain matters in doubt which can best be resolved by Mr. Udny's taking final orders in person at Simla.

A telegram, dated Camp Kamardin Karez, August 19, says:—Yesterday Captain MacMahon and Sardar Gul Muhammad met for the first time to discuss the boundary. The meeting took place at a small spring, about six miles north of Kamardin Karez, and about half way between the camps of the two Commissioners. The tents had been sent on there overnight. Sardar Gul Muhammad arrived in the British camp at 3 p.m., accompanied by a large escort of Afghan troops, and was received by a double guard-of-honour, consisting of men of the 16th Bengal Cavalry and 1st Baluch Battalion. Captain MacMahon met the Afghan Commissioner outside the tent, and after introducing him to the British officers present, conducted him into the durbar. After the usual compliments had been exchanged, a long and interesting discussion in Persian was kept up between the two Commissioners till about 6 p.m., when the durbar was broken up, and we returned to our respective camps.

A telegram from Lucknow, dated Monday, says: The railway line was badly breached at the Ghurra Bridge just beyond Shahjahanpur on Sunday, some four hundred feet of the embankment being carried away. The bridge is intact, and trains from Saharunpur cross it to the breach, and passengers then walk over the embankment; this will probably go to-night, when travellers up and down will have to be ferried across the breach. The Manager and the Chief Engineer, with a strong engineering staff, were promptly on the spot, but until the floods subside not much can be done. Only goods traffic is at present suspended. The Nawab of Rampur was to have left for Jaora, his Begum's ancestral home, on Sunday, but owing to the weather and rumours of breaks on the railway his Highness cancelled the arrangement. All Rohilkhand is just now more or less a big lake. On Sunday night, rain fell in torrents at Bareilly.

Mr. Justice Benton, of the Punjab Chief Court, now on furlough, will not return to India; he has sent in his papers.

Lieutenant E. Le Mesurier, 6th B. C., has been lent to the Khan of Kelat, to organise and train the troops for Imperial defence.

On Sunday, at Rawalpindi, a house, situated in Fazl Illahi Mohalla, suddenly collapsed after a slight shower of rain. A man and a woman, both Sikhs, were killed on the spot, and three others were dangerously wounded. Two of these have already succumbed to their injuries, and the third lies in a precarious state.

The police at Rawalpindi, on Monday morning, captured a gang of five barrack thieves while in the act of sharing property stolen from the quarters of a sergeant in the Queen's Bays.

The work of provisioning the troops within the limits of the Gilgit Agency is now well advanced. Over 35,000 maunds of food-supplies and 3,400 maunds of miscellaneous material, ordnance stores, baggage, &c., had been sent on from Bandipur up to the 8th instant, leaving 19,000 maunds still to be forwarded. Two-thirds, therefore, of the supplies and stores had been dealt with up to that date. Captain Yeilding, whose work in previous years was so admirable, has 15,500 animals engaged on the road, of which all save 4,074 are from within the limits of the Kashmir State. The experiment of using Kabuli camels has proved most successful. Eight hundred of these animals have travelled to Gilgit and back with only sixteen casualties. They belong to Mohmand refugees, and these men seem fairly well satisfied with the road and with the camel-grazing to be found along it. So much so, indeed, is this the case that they have undertaken to supply 1,200 camels at lower rates for next year. They have further expressed themselves willing to make another trip to Gilgit at once, and some have actually started upon it. Inducements were offered to them to stay at that place for the winter, but they were not anxious to remain so far away from India. The employment of camels on the Bandipur-Gilgit route is an immense advantage, not only as regards the greater expedition with which supplies are sent up, but also as tending to reduce the local rates for carriage. Next season the expenditure on transport should show a marked decline. For the first time, too, all the military posts in Chilas, the Indus Valley, Hunza, and Yasin are being stocked from Bandipur direct. Mastuj in Chitral, where Captain Younghusband has his headquarters with an escort of about 100 men, is the only exception to this arrangement. It is too far removed to admit of pack animals being sent to it direct. Last year, Kashmiri carriers would not go to Hunza and Yasin; now they march there willingly enough, so great is their confidence in the arrangements made by British officers.

The Government of India, in reviewing the cases of accidents on Indian Railways during the half-year ended 30th June last, noticed that in several cases in which level-crossing gates were run through by engines, the plea put forward by the driver and fireman was that there was no red-light exhibited. The watchman, on the contrary, denied the statement of the driver and his staff. As some of the committees, that sat to inquire into the accidents, were of opinion that it was possible for the lamp to be reversed by any mischief-maker when the watchman was asleep, owing to the socket in which the lamp was fixed being square, which event could not happen if the socket were rectangular, the Government of India has taken the suggestion into consideration and a circular will shortly be issued that the sockets for the red-light fixed to level-crossings shall be of rectangular shape and not square as hitherto.

It is understood that Messrs. Macmillan and Company have in the press a book, entitled *Rhymes of Rajputana*, by Colonel G. H. Trevor, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana. The object of this book, which is founded, to a large extent, on Tod's *Rajasthan*, is to reflect pictures, old and new, of the principal Rajput and Jat States, and to breathe for the special edification of the English reader something of that *genius loci* which animates the pages of Tod, and still fascinates the traveller who knows Chitor, Oodeypore, Bundi, Kotah, Jodhpore, Bikanir, and that well-known home of Indian Art, Jeypore. The publishers are now ready to receive orders for the 'Rhymes,' which are expected to appear about the end of the year.

We know now, from the "Royalist," whence is to come the salvation of Europe. It is "through the Bourbons, and primarily through Don Jaime and his father." It may be necessary to inform some readers that Don Jaime is "Prince of the Asturias and Dauphin of France."

Further details of the bursting of the Gohna Lake show that the maximum height reached by the flood in Srinagar was sixty feet. Nothing of the bazaar is now left there except two temples, now filled with mud. The height of the flood at Deopryag was seventy feet and at Byasghat thirty-three feet. At Hardwar the maximum height was twelve feet. All the Government buildings along the river were destroyed except the telegraph office. Six feet of water swept through the town, and the flood was greater than that of 1880. It is still believed that no loss of life occurred. The experience of those who witnessed the actual overflow at Gohna, was one never likely to be forgotten. On Monday morning, the following telegram was sent to Simla:—"The awful roar of yesterday has softened to a ripple. All is safe and calm."

The British graveyard at Cathcart's Hill, near Sebastopol, is shortly to be further embellished by the erection of a handsome memorial "In Memory of the Officers and Men of the Royal Engineers," who fell during the memorable siege of 1854. The movement for the raising of this special memento was initiated, some two years ago, by the officers of the Royal Engineers. The memorial itself has been made in England, and will, next month, be shipped to the Crimea. The Russian Government has instructed the authorities at Sebastopol to render all facilities which may be required, and to pass the monument and its equipments free of duty and other ordinary expenses.

Mr. Julius M. Price, the well-known traveller, had an interview, when in China, with Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, at the latter's pleasant residence in Pekin, away from the horrible sights and smells of the semi-barbaric Chinese capital. The house, we are told, is a bungalow-like structure, reminding one very much of the houses to be seen in the newer suburbs of London, the fact that all the rooms are lighted with gas heightening the resemblance. The gas is made on the permises, for such a thing as a public gas-supply is unknown in Pekin. Sir Robert Hart entered her Majesty's service at Hongkong in 1854, at the age of twenty, since which time his career has been a very remarkable one. Five years later he was invited to join the Chinese Customs, then in their infancy. This was shortly after Lord Elgin's treaty, when certain ports were to be open to Europeans. Sir Robert rose in four years to the highest post in the service. The position at first was not nearly so important as it is now. In 1861 there were only three posts open to Europeans, whereas now there are thirty. Over seven hundred Europeans and three thousand Chinamen are now employed in the Customs service, and the entire coast-line is guarded by twenty armed cruisers of the latest type, built in England, mostly by Armstrong.

A Berlin correspondent writes:—The Emperor's letter of congratulation to the University of Halle was certainly a very well-planned epistle, and the liberal views expressed therein as to freedom of research were only such as were to be expected from an enlightened sovereign. For some unexplained reason, however, the German Radical Press reads in the Emperor's words a solemn declaration from the Throne that no limits are to be assigned to speculation in theology, any more than in other fields of thought and science. On the other hand, extreme orthodox journals, like the "Kreuz Zeitung" and the "Staatsburger Zeitung," are not only furious at the suggested interpretation as to the licence to be permitted to theologians, but they almost give his Majesty a lecture on the subject. When it is remembered that Halle was the first university to protest, nearly three years ago, against the Education Bill of Count von Zedlitz, which was condemned for the powers it assigned to the clergy, Roman Catholic and Protestant alike, and that the Emperor was supposed to be at first partial to the Bill, the squabble loses its point.

By the end of the year at least 150,000 spindles will be running in Shanghai, besides those at Hankow, working under the auspices of the Viceroy, Chang Chih Tung. So far no foreign firm has succeeded in taking part in cotton-spinning. Foreign merchants claim the right to engage at the open ports in cotton manufacture. This right is denied by the Chinese Government, who have gone so far as to issue orders not to permit even the landing of cotton machinery unless accompanied by a special certificate permitting its importation. All merchants, of whatever nationality, have joined in protesting against this limitation. There is no doubt, in the opinion of Consul Jamieson at Shanghai, that the Chinese are missing a golden opportunity. It would be to their interest to encourage by every means in their power the establishment of industries, cotton especially, and to promote the inflow of foreign capital. There are numerous industries which, in view of the relatively very low rates of wages now prevailing in the East, might be carried on with great profit. Some of these, such as the manufacture of matches, soap, paper, &c., are beginning to take root, but until the Chinese Government shows itself more benevolent, it is not to be expected that there will be much opening for European capital. If China were only fairly open to foreign enterprise, observes our Shanghai Consul, "there is room here for all the surplus silver of the world for many years to come."

A splendid festival had recently been held at Halle, in Saxony. The whole town was en fete in honour of the Bicentenary of the foundation of its university, the streets being decorated with evergreens and floral devices, especially those contiguous to the university buildings. Professors and students had determined to render the occasion memorable, and the senate had invited representatives from all universities. Besides German representatives, delegates had been sent from England, North America, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Switzerland, France, Italy, Russia, Austria, &c. The British representatives were:—From Oxford University, Professor J. E. Wilson; from Cambridge, Professors Stokes, Sandys, and Robinson; from Scotland, Professor J. D. Wilson (Aberdeen), Professors Alex. Crum Brown and Sir Herbert Oakeley (Edinburgh); from Ireland, Professor Mahaffy; and from London, Sir Philip Magnus. Receptions by the Professors and banquets to the guests, in addition to the university functions were numerous and brilliant.

M. Coquelin (cadet) intends, a Paris correspondent learns, to form an album of the letters of congratulation he has received on his being at length given the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Royal and Imperial personages, queens of the fashionable world, princes of science, financial magnates, poets, dramatic authors, actors, actresses, and painters, contribute to the pile of missives. M. Sully Prudhomme writes to him from Fontenay-les-Fleurs—a charming name for a poet's country place: "I send you my affectionate congratulations and compliments, dear friend, on your recent decoration. This Cross is a just homage to talent, the reward of serious work, and the symbol of the fraternity of all the arts and of their common dignity." M. Coquelin (cadet) is not decorated as an actor, but for military distinction. He already had the military medal for his conduct in 1870. The other nine actors of the Theatre Francais who were in the Legion of Honour, were decorated as professors of the dramatic art. The first was Samson, Rachel's professor. After him came in the following sequence—MM. Regnier, Got, Delaunay, Maubant, Febvre, Worms, and Mounet-Sully.

The New York Franklin Experimental Club recently held a novel banquet, which was presided over by an automatic figure resembling Benjamin Franklin. Inside the figure a phonograph was concealed, by which means the "lay" chairman was able to make neat little speeches at appropriate moments. Of course, the banqueting chamber was lighted by electricity, and every dish was cooked in electrically-heated kitchen utensils. Service was also preformed by electricity, the dishes being placed on trucks running on rails laid along the table. These trucks stopped with their savoury loads before each guest. Oysters found a place on the menu; the shells by a specially contrived apparatus, worked by electricity. Coffee berries were roasted and ground by the same motor, and the water used for the decoction was also boiled by the same agency. Towards the end of the banquet a phonograph concealed in the ceiling rattled out the inaugural speech, delivered in Paris in 1889, of the Eiffel Tower. The speech and the cries of the crowd were wonderfully reproduced.

INDIAN LOAN CONVERSIONS.

The following official statement shows the results of the conversion of the different loans in India and in England up to the 27th instant inclusive:—

The amounts of the 4 per cent. loans tendered for conversion up to the 27th of August are as follows:—

In India—Loan of 1842-43, 2,329 lakhs; Loan of 1854-55, 282 lakhs; Loan of 1865, 2,412 lakhs; Loan of 1879, 153 lakhs; Loan of 1832-33, 10 lakhs; Loan of 1835-36, 43 lakhs;—total 5,229 lakhs.

In England—Loan of 1842-43, 258 lakhs; Loan of 1854-55, 777 lakhs; Loan of 1865, 218 lakhs; Loan of 1879, 89 lakhs; Loan of 1832-33, 6 lakhs; Loan of 1835-36, 10 lakhs;—total 1,358 lakhs—grand total, 6,587 lakhs.

The amounts remaining for treatment are Loan of 1842-43, 145 lakhs; Loan of 1854-55, 1,385 lakhs; Loan of 1865, 923 lakhs; Loan of 1879, 320 lakhs; Loan of 1832-33, 45 lakhs; Loan of 1835-36, 104 lakhs; total outstandings 2,922 lakhs out of the above outstandings, 145 lakhs of the Loan of 1842-43 and 105 lakhs of the Loan of 1865 are notes advertised for discharge under the Government of India Notifications of the 30th June and 13th August, but the 105 lakhs of the Loan of 1865 referred to consists of notes enfaced for payment at Calcutta regarding which an option of conversion on less favourable terms can still be exercised up to the 15th September.

Besides the above nearly the whole of the 4 per cent. Mysore Family Loan of about Rs. 5 lakhs has been converted under the terms of the Government of India Notification No. 4165 of the 18th August, 1894.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jackson, General List Infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

Mr. John A. Stagg has been appointed a Second-Lieutenant of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, *vice* Millett, promoted.

The services of Lieutenant E. Le Mesurier, 6th Bombay Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Lieutenants W. M. P. Wood and F. C. Owens, 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, have been appointed probationer for the Staff Corps.

Captain C. H. C. Heyman, Wing Officer, 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Batallion), has been granted four months' leave, on private affairs.

The services of Lieutenant M. L. Hornby, 24th Bombay Infantry (Baluchistan Regiment), have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The Secretary of State has granted extension of leave to Lieutenant E. Barnes, Staff Corps, for two months, on medical certificate, and to Lieutenant G. S. Morris, Staff Corps, fourteen days, on urgent private affairs.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain C. F. Preston, will sail to-day for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

Austin, Mr Fred	Lubeck, Mr W J
Brook, Lieut H	Martin, Mr C W W
Barefoot, Mr C A	Murray, Master, and nurse
Barefoot, Mrs	Must, Mr
Biss, Lieut	Peyton, Col and Mrs
Cummins, Mrs	Riddell, Lieut-Col W C
Crowther, Mr G H	Rendell, Mr H W
Davies, Mr E E	Rad, Mr R
Driver Jay, Mr	Rustomjee, Mr C
Gregory, Mr G	Rustomjee, Master B D
Hewett, Major W S	Seel, Mrs W
Harvey, Mr W L	Thornber, Mr E B
Harwood, Mr	Wolstencraft, Mr
Kinloch, Miss	Whittel, Mr A L

For Brindisi.

Behari Lall, Mr	Mohun Lall, Mr
Faulkner, Surg-Maj and A S	Ozanne, Mr E C
Gunter, Mr A H	Sandbach, Major H N
Henderson, Lieut V C	White, Mr G G
Money, Col E A	

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s s Carthage, Captain M de Horne, 7th September, 1894.
For London—Mr A Phillip; Mr S E P Mackieson; Mr and Mrs A G Harrison and 2 children; Mr Hynes; Mr G H Sanders; Surg-Lieut-Col and Mrs Barrow; Mr Gray and 2 Misses Gray; Mrs Thompson; Mr G S Oldham; Rev and Mrs Mackay; Miss M F Jeons; Mrs Macnamara; Mr Seddon; Miss Welch; Miss C G Healy; Mr and Mrs Van Roy; Rev and Mrs Johnston; Capt C Morley Knight; Mr C A Kincaid; Mr J A Marjoribanks, and Mrs Mainwaring.
For Brindisi—Rev H G Grey; Mr E J Hynes; Mr R Carstairs; and Capt Clothier.
Per s s Thames, Captain W A Seaton, 14th Sept. 1894.
For London—Hon Mr Justice and Mrs Gordon; Mrs L Johnstone; Sir C Petheram; Hon Justice Hill; and Mr Chandhuri.
For Brindisi—Mr W F Barrow; Mr W Bannerjee; Mr Majumdar; and Mr W W Whilt.
Per s s Peninsular, Captain A Loggin, 22nd Sept. 1894.
For London—Mr Sutherland; Col and Mrs R D Morris; Mr and Mrs Shahabudin; Mrs Dumpster and inft; Mrs Birch; Maj Burn Murdock; Mr and Mrs H V M Philips, inft and nurse; Mrs Campbell and 3 infts; Mrs Hewer and 2 infts; Surg-Capt L P Ricketts; Mrs Ricketts and inft; and Revd Hopkins.
For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs R J Crosthwaite, child and Miss; Col H C Morse; Mr J W Brown and inft; Mr W Muston; Mr C Briggs; and Mr J Burne.
Per s s Clyde, Captain C F Preston, 29th Sept 1894.
For Brindisi—Mr H F S Ramsden and Mr E R Smetham.
Per s s Sutlej, Captain W D Worcester, 6th October, 1894.
For London—Mr and Mrs G L Towers and 4 children; Mr and Mrs L E H Yates and child; Miss Lee; Mrs C F Oldham, inft and nurse; Lieut C M Cockeraft; Miss Synge and Sister; and Mrs Wumnill.
Per s s Thames, Captain W A Seaton, 13th October, 1894.
For London—Miss Strahan.
Per s s Oriental, Captain S Moule, 20th October 1894.
For London—Misses M N and N Nesfield; Mr Nesfield; Maj H G Wheatley; Mr E H Hearn and Mrs Badeley and child.
For Malta—Lieut A Carnana.

CRICKET.

BROACH VS SURAT.

The matches reported below were played at Broach on Friday and Saturday last:—

BROACH GYMKHANA.

Dolasa, b Wallinger	0
Lambert, l-b-w Wallinger	8
Blair, b Cadell	0
F H Doctor, b Wood	11
Muscroft, b Wallinger	19
Kania, b Wallinger	7
Taylor, b Cadell	7
Savirlie, not out	1
Dr Barry, b Wallinger	1
Johnston, b Cadell	0
Greenhalgh, run out	2
Extras	6
Total	62

SURAT GYMKHANA.

P R Cadell, c and b Lambert	19
T E Dyson, b Greenhalgh	24
Wallinger, l-b-w, Greenhalgh	7
Cunningham, not out	13
Mehta, run out	1
Maconochie, b Greenhalgh	0
Lucas, b Greenhalgh	0
Wood, b Greenhalgh	2
Austin, b Greenhalgh	5
Franklin, b Greenhalgh	0
Fernandez, b Greenhalgh	0
Extras	4
Total	75

SURAT HIGH SCHOOL VS. SURAT AND BROACH COMBINED GYMKHANAS.

This match was played at Broach on Friday last:—

SURAT HIGH SCHOOL.

B Vania, b Wallinger	0
A M Bharoocha, c and b Greenhalgh	9
S Burie, b Wallinger	0
A H Desai, b Greenhalgh	8
G A Megha, b Muscroft	13
J K Megha, c Cunningham, b Cadell	11
M C Angalia, c Lambert, b Muscroft	1
M R Kathawala, c Lambert, b Muscroft	10
F J Vania, b Muscroft	7
J M Bhaim, not out	3
A E Bhamia, b Cadell	1
Extras	5
Total	62

SURAT AND BROACH COMBINED GYMKHANA.

P R Cadell, l-b-w, b Megha	11
F E Dyson, c Bhamia, b Megha	10
W A Wallinger, run out	0
P H Cunningham, b Megha	0
H Muscroft, b Megha	0
R P Lambert, b Megha	27
J C Blair, not out	13
N M Taylor, c Megha, b Bharucha	1
J A Greenhalgh, did not bat	0
F Maconochie, b Bharucha	2
A L M Wood, run out	2
Extra	3
Total	69

A ghastly sight was witnessed, the other day, in the church of St. Bernard la Chapelle. Two funerals were going on. In Paris, as is well known, funerals are managed by the Municipality, and there are certain classes, with an ascending scale of fees. Both the funerals in this case were of the poorest class, and the coffins, on which there were no plates, were identical in appearance. After the coffins had been placed in the church, the bearers found they had forgotten which was which. There was nothing for it but to unscrew the coffins and get the relatives in each case to identify the body, and this was accordingly done. The affair caused a very painful sensation among all who were present. It appears that the funeral parties arrived just as a marriage service was going on, and they had to wait, whence, no doubt, the act of forgetfulness that had such unpleasant consequences.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LIFE ASSURANCE RESULTS, NOT PROMISES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me space in your next issue to briefly notice the remarks and quotation made by "Anti-Fudge" in your issue of date.

As regards the quotation, the writer in the "North British Economist" may be quite as unknown to the general public as is "Anti-Fudge." "Anti-Fudge" quotes the "Economist," and doubtless in a day or two "Anti-Fudge" will be quoted by some other or the same writer in another newspaper. As a rule these anonymous writers have business ends to serve, and are afraid to meet their business opponents openly and above board. As the representative of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada in India I cannot be held responsible for the statements made by the "Economist Writer" or "Anti-Fudge." But this I will do. I will furnish "Anti-Fudge" with our annual reports and financial statements for the years 1892 and 1893; also the Dominion Government Blue Books for those years, in which the full reports of this company are published and certified to as correct *after personal audit* by the Superintendent of Insurance, a Government official, acting under the instructions of the Honourable the Finance Minister of the Dominion of Canada. I will place these reports at the disposal of "Anti-Fudge," and if he can demonstrate from them the correctness of the figures he quotes I will make a donation of one hundred rupees to a Bombay charity he shall name. I freely admit that the general expenses of this company last year exceeded by about three per cent. the general expenses of 1892. But there were special reasons for this; and the necessary expense incurred in opening up and placing on a firm footing branches in Great Britain and India is the principal one. Regarding the result of policy No. 1596, printed and circulated with your issue of yesterday I have nothing to say as the result speaks for itself. If the insuring public would take this result (to use the words of "Anti-Fudge") "and examine the rate of expenses and interest realized before putting its trust to any degree in estimates" I feel sure that this office would enjoy a much larger share of patronage in India. In conclusion may I quote from our report for 1893: "The present report marks the close of the second year of this quinquennium, and it is satisfactory to note that the surplus already on hand exceeds the total surplus accumulated during the preceding five years, although the quinquennial division of profits took place in 1892, and the annual division to those entitled thereto was made in 1893. This showing is specially gratifying in view of the fact that profits are now divided yearly on a large proportion of the company's policies, and the undistributed surplus cannot therefore accumulate as rapidly as under the old system, when everything was reserved until the end of the quinquennial term.

The investments continue to receive careful attention and the directors have pleasure in bearing testimony to their high quality. All securities of a fluctuating character, such as railroad stocks and bonds, bank stocks, etc., are studiously avoided. About eighty-five per cent. of the invested assets consist of municipal debentures and first mortgages on real estate, valued at considerably over £1,200,000. The remainder comprises loans on the company's own policies, the company's head office building, and minor items. The real estate held as the result of foreclosure is only £16,649, or about two per cent. of the assets, and even this small amount has been decreasing year by year. And although the assets are thus in excellent condition, a substantial sum has nevertheless been written off to the credit of real estate and mortgage accounts as a precaution against any losses which may possibly arise in the future. The return derived from these investments is as satisfactory as their security, the rate being 5·83 per cent. on the average realized assets."—Yours, &c.,

ALF. H. ELLIS.

Manager for India, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS AT ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In continuation of my last letter, I may say that when we consider the grouping of the villages in connection with rabi and varkas lands, we find that the percentage of increase in the maximum rates varies from 33·3 to 100 in the former case, and from 100 to 200 in the latter. The following few out of numerous other instances will suffice to show how the percentage in individual cases has reached as much as 1,300.

Name of Village.	Old Survey No.	Original Assessment. Rs. a. p.	Revised Assessment. Rs. a. p.	Percentage of Increase.
Kavir	86	0 6 6	6 0 0	1376·9
Do.	141	0 7 9	4 0 0	725·8
Vadhav	92	0 8 4	4 9 3	779
Do.	88	0 1 4	0 8 0	500
Khandale	87	1 14 5	15 0 0	686·8
Avas	296	4 6 0	32 0 0	631·4
Dhonkavade	168	1 7 5	9 8 0	546·8

It may be remarked here that according to the former grouping only 61 villages were marked as having rabi lands in them, while the whole of the 197 villages were classed as varkas. The maximum rate for both rabi and varkas in the recent grouping being the same, viz., Rs. 3 per acre, it is not possible to know how many of the original varkas villages have been transferred to the rabi class until we have the blue-book on the subject before us, which I am officially informed is not yet published. A remarkable ingenuity has been shown by the survey officers in proposing the same maximum rate of Rs. 3 for rabi and varkas, for they have thus been able to classify a very large extent of varkas land as rabi and thereby considerably increase the revenue. In proof of this I need only quote the instance of the village of Avas. In this village there were 160 acres and 26 gunthas of rabi land assessed at Rs. 167-5-0. At the revised settlement the rabi land amounts to 474 acres and 31 gunthas with an assessment of Rs. 901-5-0. This clearly shows how more than 300 acres of varkas land have been classed as rabi, and more than Rs. 700 have been secured under this particular item, to say nothing of the varkas or rabi that has been turned into rice land and assessed at the increased maximum rate of Rs. 3 an acre. The old varkas of the village was 650 acres and 38¼ gunthas assessed at Rs. 146-4-6; the new one is 328 acres and 29 gunthas, assessed at Rs. 205-8-0, giving an increase of nearly Rs. 60. The old maximum rate of Re. 1 per acre for varkas lands which is given in the notification is certainly misleading, while the transfer of varkas to rabi is wholly unjustifiable, there being in fact no rabi crops of any importance grown in the taluka. But even supposing the land is capable of producing rabi crops, is it possible to convert it into rabi land? A little consideration would have shown the survey officers that one acre of kharif land requires about three acres of varkas land for manuring purposes. Now the greater part of the already insufficient varkas land is proposed to be set apart for rabi crops. The forest lands—not available for all villages—have ceased to supply materials. It would, therefore, be most interesting to know whence the Survey Department proposes to supply materials for the necessary rab. It would appear as if the survey officers fixed rates of assessments not according to the condition of land but discovered or invented conditions that would best justify the rates they wanted to fix. Thus in Panwell the Survey Department wanted to fix Rs. 3 as maximum rate for varkas, and they were not slow to report that as that lanka found an excellent market in Bombay for grass, the rate they fixed was most adequate. In Alibag they found that such reasoning would avail nothing, for there was no perceptible exportation of grass. Their ever fertile brains, however, never failed them, and they struck the idea that if they would establish the superiority of land that would serve their purpose. For what made the lands more fertile now, which thirty years back Captain Francis found worse than or at the most equal to the lands in Panwell or the other districts? The following extracts from Captain Francis' report speak for themselves: (1) "There is but a small extent of rabi cultivation, which I think is not at all more valuable than in other districts. Indeed, I should say, it is not so good as in Panwell. I propose, therefore, no change in my maximum rate for this land, which was Rs. 1½ in Nusrapoor and Panwell." (2) "I do not anticipate any objections to this in the part of the district near Alibag or the coast, as grass there is very valuable, and as it is moreover absolutely necessary for the cultivation of rice, the holders will find it to their interest to retain their rab or kup land. As therefore they will be annually liable for the assessment of such lands whether cultivated (which they will seldom be or waste, it is expedient that our rate should be low, for the burden of this assessment after all will fall upon the rice, just as much indeed as if included in the rates for the latter under the Kolhapur plan of settlement above adverted to. Bearing in mind these circumstances, I consider that 4 annas per acre is a fitting assessment for the best level varkas or grass-producing land, and according to our classification of these soils the rates will be 3 annas and 1½; but in that case the assessment will be paid only in seasons when the Nos. are cultivated." (3) "I have still to explain the settlement intended for varkas lands. All lands of this description, admitting of cultivation or capable of producing good grass, have been measured off into regular sized survey Nos." (4) "The maximum rate for this land is 4 annas. It may be thought low, and is so perhaps, but it is fixed as a sum to be paid annually for land, which for the most part is not used for cultivation, but set apart for the production of grass and rab—the materials with which the manuring of rice lands is effected—a consideration calling for a low rate."—Yours, &c.,

Kandewadi, Aug. 30.

R. L. GHARAT.

OFFICIAL SALARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The recent discussion on the Budget in the Legislative Council has thrown an amount of light on several departments of the High Court, showing how much room there is still for reductions there. Your esteemed contemporary has taken up the matter of the enormous fees paid to the Clerk of the Insolvency Court, and you have also referred the heaviness of the fees levied by Government solicitors from parties executing leases of Government property. Both these matters were met with a lame reply from the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, and it has been sufficiently shown now, that even those answers could not hold water. But both the Government and the public press have remained entirely silent on another important subject then discussed in the meeting of the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad. He showed conclusively that the salary paid to the Reporter, Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, was quite in excess of the work done by him. He, as a barrister, is generally supposed to report cases decided on the Original Side, while his native assistants do the same for the Appellate Side. Any volume of the Bombay Series will at once show the quota of the work contributed by each of those reporters. The year which the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad took was 1893, in which 88 cases were reported from the Appellate Side as against 28 from the Original. The salary that each native assistant gets is Rs. 125 per month, the remaining portion of Rs. 1,000, the monthly allowance of the Reporter being pocketed by the barrister himself. The ratio of the work and its remuneration would be apparent enough. When economy is the order of the day in all financial matters, a serious consideration of the above facts will surely prove of much avail. Would not an allowance in proportion to the work done be a fair remuneration. As it is, for three-fourths of the work, the assistant gets even less than one-fourth of what the barrister himself draws! The allowance is surely very inadequate. A remodelling of the whole establishment, with about Rs. 200 per month for each of the Reporter on the Appellate Side, with a similar provision for a Reporter on the Original Side, would effect a palpable reduction; and though small would by no means be an unwelcome one.

Poona, Aug. 28.

K. M. J.

THE PARSEE-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your account of the Parsee-Presidency Match, appearing in your issue of Monday last, you say that the Parsees won by seven wickets and 120 runs; but your contemporary, in its issue of the same day, says that they won by 120 runs. Now, which of the two decisions is correct? As this is an important match, no doubt, I think, should be left in the mind of the public. I hope you or your contemporary will not be slow to give an explanation and thereby settle the question.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 30.

A LOVER OF CRICKET.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The opinions expressed by your correspondent "Plain" as regards the betting at the Parsee-Presidency match seem to be rather complicated. He says, "the bet was made for a certain event happening under certain time," but the bets were made simply on a certain event happening, there being no mention whatsoever as to time. Thus time being of no consideration the bets are to be decided simply on the issue. The argument as regards time has been simply invented only to shirk the bet off, and to raise a naughty point where no reasonable doubt exists. Again, a match is over when the stumps are down and not when the bell rings; therefore, the winner must be the man who betted against a draw.—Yours, &c.,

B. & C.

THE MOFUSIL PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Sometime ago I read a correspondence in your esteemed journal as to the amount of liabilities of this company and the non-payment of a dividend last year, but the reply to the strictures of your correspondent was considered satisfactory, and I have since further invested in its shares, which up to a recent date commanded a fair value, and promised to improve as the period approached for declaring the annual dividend, but within the last few weeks I notice attempts on the part of certain speculators to depress the concern by false rumours and thereby frighten innocent and small investors and induce them to sacrifice their share at unduly low figures. I think, therefore, the directors would be acting wisely in forthwith issuing their balance-sheet and annual statement of accounts to 30th June last, and declaring the dividend out of profits earned, be it small or large.

The retirement from the direction, owing to ill-health, of Mr. Motiram Bhuggoobhoy, who was one of its oldest and ablest directors, has greatly shaken the faith of native investors, for during the period he was in the direction dividends, and handsome ones too, were regularly declared every year, but things do not look so favorably at present, though I shall greatly rejoice should my fears or surmises prove incorrect. At all events, a clever native shareholder in place of Mr. Motiram is much needed in the direction, and it is to be hoped shareholders will make it a point to attend the next annual general meeting and support the resolutions I intend putting forward in the interests of the company. By publishing this letter in your valued journal you will greatly oblige

August 30.

AN OLD SHAREHOLDER.

GODHRA TELANG MEMORIAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In continuation of my letter, dated 7th April last, I have the pleasure to announce the following further subscriptions to the Telang Memorial Fund, a greater part of which has already been collected and deposited at the Ahmedabad branch of the Bank of Bombay without interest by the treasurer, Mr. Bhailal Purshottam.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The inhabitants of Godhra	588	10	6
The Mehelol State	301	0	0
The Raja Saheb of Lunawada	1,659	12	0
The Nawab Saheb of Balasinor	1,659	12	0
The Thakore of Intwadi	50	0	0
The Inhabitants of Limdi	140	0	0
The Inhabitants of Jhalod	442	0	0
The Inhabitants of Dohad	600	0	0
The Inhabitants of Sankheda Mewas	90	0	0
The Thakore Saheb of Bhadurwa	150	0	0
Mr. Dholidas of Nandod	10	0	0
K. S. Edalji Byransha	10	0	0
The Mahant of Lunawada Akhada	10	0	0
Janardhan G. Gokhale, Esq.	5	0	0
Total....Rs.	5,716	2	6

In all the subscriptions amounted to Rs. 17,507-11-5 British, but if one or two Hatim-hearted millionaires from your bountiful Bombay should come forward with liberal donations, the figure, Rs. 18,000, if not the more desirable and rounder figure Rs. 20,000, could easily be attained. There seems to be some difference of opinion as to the way in which the late lamented Vice-Chancellor's memory should be perpetuated in Bombay. We, fortunately, in this corner of Gujarat are all at one with our worthy president, Dr. Pollen, as regards the utilization of our fund, namely, towards the establishment of a high school at Godhra.—Yours, &c.,

K. R. NANJIANI,
Hon. Secretary.

The Emir of Bokhara is at present at Kisslovodsk, but it is not known whether he will extend his tour further westwards.

In his address as President of the section of Biology, Professor Bayley Balfour, of Edinburgh, who holds the chair of Botany in the University of that city, advocated systematic and scientific forestry in Great Britain. He said it was only the necessities of India that, at a comparatively recent date, led to the first starting of forestry teaching in this country, and then only at the cost of India, and for the benefit of those destined to serve there as foresters. Coopers Hill College, with a slice of Windsor Forest for practical work, possessed the elements of a successful forestry school. But, although its doors had recently been opened to outsiders, it did not attract the young landowners of the country as it ought to do. If more schools were established the question would arise, Where are the teachers to come from? We might draw upon the Indian Forest Service, but he did not know where teachers could be found in Great Britain.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

IMPERATRIX VS. DAMA VALAD KONDU AND THREE OTHERS.

This was an application for revision of the proceedings of Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, first-class magistrate in the Khandeish District, who, on the 27th July last, convicted the four accused of house-trespass, and sentenced them each to fifteen days' simple imprisonment. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, appeared for the accused; and the Government pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that, on the 15th April last, the Mussalman complainant, Sheikh Hassan valad Sheikh Juman, living at Asoda in the Julgaon taluka, slaughtered an ox and was about to skin it, when the four accused Hindus saw him. The Hindus disapproved of the proceeding and gave information to the patel, and the complainant was called to the chowki and questioned there. What the magistrate said he had to decide was whether the accused, in their disapproval entered the complainant's yard and caused annoyance to him. He found that they did. For the prosecution, besides the complainant, four witnesses were called, and they told a perfectly consistent and not improbable story, that the four accused burst into complainant's yard, asked him what he meant by slaughtering an ox there in Asoda, and made him come to the chowki. Four other witnesses, originally summoned by the complainant and subsequently cancelled, and finally cited by the magistrate, corroborated this story. This might, Mr. Du Boulay said, be regarded as a religious difference, and to that extent the fact that all these witnesses were Mussalmans was a weak point; but to that extent also it was inevitable. The one weak point in the story was the fact that they all said there were forty or fifty Hindus outside the yard, of which no mention was made in the original complaint. But the magistrate did not think too much importance should be attached to this, as it did not appear that these men took any part in the transaction, or that their presence was a material part of the occurrence. Three of the four witnesses cited by the court were consistent in their account of the steps taken by the Hindus of Asoda to prevent their giving evidence, but the magistrate did not think this was sufficient ground for accepting the argument for the defence that the concelling of their evidence was a mere trick; nor did he think it sufficient ground for holding the remainder of their evidence utterly unreliable. For the defence, one Mussalman, whose evidence from his manner of giving it was obviously quite unreliable, and four Hindus were called. Of these the Mussalman alone was at the scene of the occurrence, and the accused had therefore been unable to produce a single reliable eye-witness on their side. A point which appeared to the magistrate to be a very strong one was that the door of the yard was shut when the ox was slaughtered. This fact he regarded as important, because it was obviously impossible for the accused to see inside, without that door being opened, and it was much more probable that they opened than that the complainant or any of the other Mussalmans inside the yard opened it when they had been careful to shut it in the first place. The magistrate remarked it was necessary to inflict a penalty of greater severity than a mere fine, which would have been ample if the offence had had no connection with religious intolerance. He ordered the accused to be kept in simple imprisonment for fifteen days each.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's judgment on the application, said: The trying magistrate has omitted to notice that the gist of the offence defined in Section 441 of the Indian Penal Code consists in the intent. Although he has recorded no finding as to the intent, we are of opinion that it may be inferred from the evidence that it was to annoy. We refrain, therefore, from reversing the conviction, but reduce the sentences to seven days' simple inprisonment.

A MUSSALMAN THREATENING TO CUT A HINDU TO PIECES.

IMPERATRIX VS. KASSAMBHAI VALAD BAPUBHAI.

This was an application for revision of the proceedings of Mr. L. G. Deshmukh, first-class magistrate at Tanna, who, on the 3rd instant, convicted the accused, a Mussalman, of threatening to cut the complainant, Govind Dewji Thakar, a Hindu, to pieces on the day of the immersion of the taboots, viz., the 14th July last, if he dared come into the public street that day; and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two months. Mr. Branson, with Mr. N. G. Chandawarker, appeared for the accused.

The magistrate, in his finding, stated the threat was uttered by the accused when the complainant asked him why the Mahomedans had, that day, a very short time before, thrown stones on the house of one Ramchandra Halaji. It was notorious, said Mr. Deshmukh, that owing to the disposition shown by the Mahomedan community of Kalyan to obstruct a Hindu procession during the Mohurram, this year and the last, special precautions have had to be taken by the police to prevent a disturbance of the peace; and there were several complaints in the magistrate's court against a large number of Mahomedans for having openly tried to defy law and orders. One complaint was made by the police. In this case the complaint was from a private person. He had called the evidence of four persons, which, in the magistrate's opinion, was perfectly reliable. At a time when the relations of the two communities were unfriendly, the accused, the magistrate remarked, should have observed strict mildness in his speech. Instead of tha, he openly threatened the complainant if he dared come into the street, intending to cause alarm. Mr. Deshmukh believed such utterance would cause alarm, and had that effect. It did not appear there was any private grudge between the parties. The accused's defence was that he was at his shop from 10 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m. The magistrate found the accused guilty under Section 506, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere, and rejected the application for revision.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

August 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teherau, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.

During interruption of Corean lines telegrams for Seoul, Chemulpo, and Genzan can be forwarded by post from Fusan. See Rule 123, Section 3 Telegraph Guide.

Amoor route right.

With effect from Saturday, the 1st September, and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be decreased to rupees three and annas nine via Suez and Teheran, five annas less via Turkey, two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom no change. Complete revised tariff to all other places will shortly be issued and to be acted on from date of receipt. Rates decreased by one anna to Siam and Cochin China via Moulmein, Penang via Madras, Bushire via Karachi. Rates decreased by two annas to all places in Russia (Europe) except Russia including Caucasus via Suez, Turkey (Europe) via Fao, Teheran, Batoum, or Teheran. Roumania, Annam, and Singapore, via Moulmein, or Madras Cochin China via Madras, Siam via Madras, Aden via Bombay, Persia (except Gulf) via Bushire, Turkey (Asia) all places via Fao or Teheran, Batoum, Egypt all places via Turkey El Arich or Suez. Rates decreased by three annas Russia including Caucasus via Suez, Turkey (Europe) via Suez, or Teheran, Odessa, Hongkong via Madras or Moulmein, Penang via Moulmein, Russia (Asia) via Teheran North America. All places (except Bahama Island and Bermuda) via Turkey Teheran or Suez and N. A. Cables New South Wales, South and West Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand. All via Madras. Rates decreased by four annas Shanghai via Madras or Moulmein, Zanzibar via Bombay, Aden, New South Wales, South and West Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand via Moulmein. Rates decreased by five annas Japan via Madras, Mauritius and Durban via Bombay, Aden, Queensland via Madras or Moulmein. Rates decreased by six annas Fusan and New Caledonia via Moulmein or Madras, Japan via Moulmein.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, August 29.

10 p.m.	74·5

THURSDAY, August 30.

6 a.m.	75·6
10 a.m.	78·6
2 p.m.	77·5
4 p.m.	78·9

Prince Bismarck's life at Varzin, a Berlin correspondent says, is marked by the utmost regularity. Shortly after nine o'clock he rises and takes a bath immediately, as prescribed by his physician. He then breakfasts. About a quarter to twelve he goes for a walk in the park till about half-past twelve, being accompanied by his two dogs, Tyras and Rebecca. Lately, pointing to these, the Prince said in a rather mournful tone: "You see everything around me is growing old—my dogs, my horses, and alas! my dearly beloved wife also." The Princess has been suffering for the past few years with an asthmatic trouble. She is now convalescent from a series of fainting attacks, but must still keep to her bed. A recent visitor to Varzin says that Prince Bismarck walks more slowly and is more bent than in former years. On the whole, however, few of the afflictions of age are to be noticed in him. When the Prince has ended his walk he takes a substantial lunch, giving preference to cold fowl, crabs, and the like. When the weather is favourable he takes a drive in the afternoon, which at times lasts three hours. On his return dinner is served. Regularly at eleven o'clock the Prince retires to bed. He sleeps much better now than in former years, as he is not so tormented by neuralgic pains.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 28th August were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette."

Karachi.—Rain during week at Thano Bula Khan 45 cents, average of 5 other stations 8 cents. River at Kotri on 27th, 21 feet 6 inches against 15 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Kharif sowing still continues in some talukas. Standing crops in flourishing condition. Damage to rice crops by rats, crabs and cranes in the Ghorabari taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 14 feet 4 inches against 9 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Fodder sufficient. Interruption on Ruk-Sibi line continues. Floods subsiding.

Hyderabad.—High inuddation has caused several breaches in embankment; crops damaged in consequence by floods. Cultivation saved in good condition. Til cultivation in taluka Dero Mohbat and jowari in the Kandiaro taluka damaged by insects. Rain in five talukas during week, average fall 24 cents.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Twelve dehs in Shahdadpur have been flooded. Kashmor Thul floods practically ceased. About 5,000 acres injured. Agricultural prospect otherwise greatly improved.

Thar and Parkar.—(For week ending 27th August 1894).—Flood spreading towards the Umarkot taluka. Breach in protective embankment on 23rd some 12 miles from railway terminus. Nara water has flowed past Rahim-ki-bazar into the sea.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 25th August 1894).—Rain for week, maximum at Gogha 4 inches 18 cents, minimum at Dhandhuka 75 cents; for the season, maximum at Parantij 46 inches 78 cents, minimum at Gogha 29 inches 18 cents; total rainfall in Ahmedabad City 43 inches 22 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices continue normal.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 5 inches 65 cents, minimum 1 inch 78 cents at Dohad; total for season, maximum 47 inches 35 cents at Halol, minimum 27 inches 8 cents at Dohad. Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder plentiful.

Kaira.—(For week ending 25th August 1894).—Rain for week, maximum at Nadiad 3 inches 47 cents, minimum at Borad 1 inch 36 cents, average for the district 2 inches 35 cents; rainfall at Kaira after 25th and till 28th 21 cents, in talukas ranging from 69 to 4 cents; for the season maximum at Mehmadabad 48 inches 56 cents, minimum at Matar 34 inches 16 cents, average for the district 39 inches 65 cents. Weeding operations in progress. Transplantation of tobacco commenced and sowing of jowari progressing in some places. Standing crops in good codition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 2 inches 34 cents in Broach, minimum 65 cents in Vagra; for the season maximum 44 inches 12 cents in Jambusar, minimum 27 inches 14 cents in Hansot. Weeding nearly finished. Resowing of cotton completed. State of young plants good. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. No distress or difficulties apprehended under present circumstances. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 25th August 1894).—Rain throughout the district during week, maximum 4 inches 15 cents at Jalalpur, minimum 2 inches 9 cents at Olpad; for the season maximum 66 inches 78 cents at Pardi, minimum 31 inches 13 cents at Olpad. Standing crops in good condition. Weeding operations in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 24 cents, average in the district 63 cents; for the season at Dhulia 11 inches 37 cents, average in the district 12 inches 64 cents. Rain wanted in the Dhulia Chalisgaon, Amalner, Pimpalner and Sindkheda talukas. Crops withering for want of rain in some talukas and in others they are good. Weeding continues. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Nasik.—(For week ending 27th August 1894.)—Rain for week at Nasik 22 cents, sinnar 80 cents, Igatpuri 4 inches 16 cents, Dindori 33 cents, Chandor 13 cents, Malegaon 7 cents, Baglan 10 cents, Kalvan 52 cents and Peint 3 inches 42 cents; for the season maximum at Igatpuri 120 inches 90 cents, minimum at Nandgaon 7 inches 49 cents. Rain wanted at Sinnar, Niphad, Chandor, Yeola, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Baglan, Kalvan and in the eastern part of Dindori. Sowing of bajri finished in all the talukas. Weeding of kharif crops still continues. In Nandgaon crops are withering for want of rain. Agricultural position and prospects fair, but more rain required throughout the district and particularly in the Nandgaon and Malegaon talukas. In Nandgaon cattle are badly off, as the new grass is withering for want of rain; fair elsewhere. In Dindori fodder supply deficient, but new grass is grown.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily except on 26th; total of week 1·25 inches; total to date 50·75, being 6·46 below average. Abnormal temperature 0° to 2° warm. Vapour in air slightly in excess. Wind normal.

Thana.—Rain for week at sadar station 92 cents for the season 83 inches 26 cents; in talukas during week maximum in Bhiwndi 4 inches 18 cents, minimum in Umbargaon 95 cents. Transplanting of rice finished. Weedding in progress. State of young plants good. More rain wanted. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Kolaba.—Rain during week maximum 8 inches 71 cents at Mangaon, minimum 1 inch 20 cents at Alibag. Weeding in progress. Crops, fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere during week, maximum 7·4 inches at Chipiun, minimum 1·35 inches at Ratnagiri. Weeding operations in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural prospects good.

Poona.—Rain for week at district head-quarters 4 cents; slight rain in four talukas only maximum 22 cents in Maval and minimum 1 cent in petha Dhond of the Bhimthadi taluka; total for the season at district head-quarters 22 inches 41 cents. More rain wanted in the Junnar, Indapur, Sirur and Bhimthadi talukas including petha Dhond. Sowing of kharif crops almost completed. Young plants doing well. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Ahmednagar.—Light showers in eight talukas during week, maximum 31 cents in Akola, minimum 7 cents in Kopargaon; for season maximum 15 inches 95 cents in Akola, minimum 5 inches 87 cents in Shrigonda. More rain ungently required throughout the district. Standing crops in fair condition in parts and withering in others for want of moisture. Ploughing for rabi crops continues. Fodder insufficient in the Nagar and Nevasa talukas. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Prices of jowari slightly low in Shrigonda and high in the Karjat and Shevgaon talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 25th August 1894).—Rain for week at Sholapur 4, Barsi 47, Madba 16, Karmala 16, Pandharpur 54, Sangola 69 and Malsiras 70 cents; for the season, maximum at Pandharpur 9 inches 55 cents, minimum at Malsiras 5 inches 51 cents; more rain wanted in the Sholapur, Karmala and Malsiras talukas. Sowing of kharif crops completed in all talukas. Young kharif crops are in good condition except in some places in the Sholapur and Karmala talukas where they are withering for want of rain. Those in hard soil have been completely parched up in Karmala. Lands are being prepared for the rabi crops. Fodder insufficient in the Karmala and Malsiras talukas. Agricultural stock fair. Karbi growing dearer in the Sholapur, Barsi and Karmala talukas. Slight fall in the price of jowari in the Madha and Karmala talukas. Malsiras has improved a little this week and Karmala has got a little worse. Less kharif crop has been sown and more has withered in Karmala than in Malsiras.

Satara.—Rain at Satara during week 1 inch 40 cents, total for the season 39 inches 42 cents; in talukas during week maximum 4 inches 64 cents in Patan, maximum 1 cent in Tasgaon. More rain wanted in Valva and Tasgaon. Standing crops doing well except at Tasgaon where they have been slightly injured by insects. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain during week at Sindgi 93, Muddebihal 60, Bagalkot 49, Badami 40, Indi 36, Hungund 28, Bagevadi, 25 and Bijapur, 5 cents. Rain wanted. Cotton sowing retarded, but standing crops still good except in the Hungund taluka where they are withering. Fodder and water supply good. Price of jowari continues low.

Belgaum.—Rain throughout the district during week varying from 9 cents at Athni to 3 incnes 48 cents at Chandgad: more wanted at Murgod and Hukeri. Young crops doing well. Weeding operations in progress. Prices normal. General prospects continue favourable.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district during week except in Navalgund, Ranebennur, Nargund and Mundargi, varying from 49 cents in Dharwar to 5 cents in Ron. Standing crops good, but heavy rain urgently required for all crops. Sowing of cotton in progress.

Kanara.—Slight rain throughout the district during week, at Karwar 2 inches 53 cents, in the district maximum 3 inches 16 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 59 cents at Haliyal; total for the season at Karwar 75 inches 85 cents. Weeding still in progress. Paddy crops on coast in ears, elsewhere young rice plants thriving. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Cotton sowing completed in some places. Weeding operations in progress. Crops fair.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week 2 inches, total for the season 32·53 inches. Crops in good condition. Sowing of cotton continues in certain places.

Baroda.—Rain during week 1 inch 38 cents, total for the season 45 inches 40 cents. Agricultural stock fair.

I am informed, writes a Vienna correspondent, that the Czar has said privately that if the Bulgarian Government, not the Prince, had any propositions to make for a reconciliation with Russia he would not reject them, but would give them due consideration. In diplomatic circles it is believed that M. Zankow will be requested by the Bulgarian Government to submit such propositions, which, if the Czar favours them with an answer, would be laid before the Great Sobranje.

TALES OF A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. G. W. Smalley, of the *New York Tribune*, discourses very pleasantly in the August number of *Harper's Magazine* on his experiences as a war correspondent in the great Civil War in America and the Franco-German warin 1870. In the spring of 1892 he was sent to join General Fremont in Virginia, and made the Shenandoah Valley campaign with him. He was also with Pope on the Rappahannock, and finally he joined General McClellan, and went through the short and indecisive campaign that ended at Antietam. The presence of correspondents was forbidden, but nobody minded that, and when young Smalley rode into the camp he was advised to put on "some sort of uniform" and join the staff as volunteer aide-de-camp.

RIDING WITH THE STAFF.

McClellan was hopelessly incompetent, and nothing was to be seen with him; so one day the correspondent heard that there was going to be fighting in front, and he decided to join General Hooker, who was to make the advance:—

I did not know General Hooker nor anybody on his staff, but I' thought I might as well go along, and I went. Nobody seemed to mind. I rode with the staff, and was asked no questions. General Hooker, never lacking in resolution, pushed a regiment or two of cavalry straight forward as far as they could go, and went with them. That was his idea of a reconnoissance. Following with the staff, we all had the pleasure of learning, a few minutes later, what a cavalry stampede to the rear was like, and of taking part in it. But Hooker was in great glee. He had found out what he wanted to know, and had ascertained pretty well where the enemy were. The night was drawing in. He took his own position, which was as close as it could well be to the opposite lines, found a barn to serve as headquarters for the night, and turned in. Most of us slept outside. I had no servant with me, and slept with my horse's bridle round one arm. By five next morning the battle of Antietam began. By nine Hooker had been driven back, and sent for more troops. Mansfield came, and Sumner came, and Hooker himself, with what was left of his divisions, again went forward. It was his way to keep well to the front, too far forward, no doubt; and one result of these tactics was that most of his staff were presently killed or wounded. There came a moment when not one was near him, not even an orderly. They were down or away on duty. He looked rather sharply at me, and asked me who I was. I told him. "Will you take an order for me?" and without waiting for an answer, sent me off to find a certain brigade and order them forward. Then he stopped me. "Order every regiment you can find to advance. It is time to end this business.' I went off on this errand, and when I rejoined Hooker he was in the thick of what looked a pretty hot fight. Almost immediately a bullet struck him in the foot. He had to be helped from his horse, taken to the rear on an extemporized ambulance, and finally to quit the battlefield altogether. With his departure the attack on the Confederate left died suddenly away, and was never renewed to much purpose.

The writer next tells an almost incredible tale of how some of McClellan's officers, sick of his indecison, commissioned him—a stranger and a civilian—to sound Hooker as to his taking over the command. This, Smalley pointed out was "mutiny in the face of the enemy," and might have had unpleasant consequences; but ultimately he accepted the commission, and the scheme only fell through owing to Hooker's being incapacitated by his wound.

SENDING A DESPATCH.

All this did not tempt the correspondent to forget his real business of getting his news on the wires:—

It was nine o'clock in the evening when I get away. Frederick was the nearest town where one might reasonably hope to get a long despatch on the wires, and Frederick was thirty miles distant, and the horse I had borrowed was anything but fresh. There was a good road, and a good chance of encountering some of those parties of stragglers and marauders who are always hanging on the rear of an army; not, I think, much real danger, and nothing happened. I rode into Frederick by early daylight on the 18th, and found my way to the telegraph office. The clerk on duty said he would take a short despatch, but that the wires, like everything else, were in the hands of the military authorities, and he would not undertake to say when the despatch would reach New York, or that it would ever get there at all. They were times when you had to take all chances. I sat in the office and wrote a despatch of rather more than a column, handing it in to the clerk in sections. The length made it, to his mind, still more doubtful whether it would be forwarded but he was good-natured and promised to do his best. I heard afterward that it had been wired straight to the War Office in Washington, and was the first narrative of the battle which reached the Secretary of War, except a brief despatch from General McClellan announcing his victory. Mr. Secretary Stanton took it to President Lincoln, who, with his Cabinet, had the reading of it.

AT NEWSPAPER HEADQUARTERS.

Even now the work of the indefatigable Mr. Smalley was not over. He had been in the saddle since five o'clock in the morning; but he had still to catch a train and get back to New York to write out a fuller report. The train did not start till two a.m.:—

I thought I should have time between Frederick and Baltimore to finish my story of the battle, but once in the train I went to sleep. It was nearly thirty-six hours since I had closed an eye, and excitement is apt to be fatiguing. It is doubtful whether I should have fared better at the telegraph office in Baltimore than in Frederick if I had had a despatch ready. As it was not ready, I stepped into the New York express, which we just caught. The New York express in those days was lighted by a small oil lamp at each end of the car. Sitting, it was impossible to see, I stood under the lamp and wrote most of the night, finishing, I think, about midway between Philadelphia and New York. The editor had been notified that an account might be expected too late for the regular morning edition. When I walked into the office it was near five o'clock Saturday morning. Antietam was perhaps the greatest battle which had then been fought, and the first great victory which the North had won; not a complete victory, but a victory, inasmuch as Lee withdrew across the Potomac into Virginia. There was naturally, a great interest in the event. The office, usually deserted at that hour, was alive; the composing-room crowded; the presses manned and waiting. Not long after six, second edition appeared, with a letter on Antietam about six colums long.

A VANISHED JOURNALIST.

The second part of Mr. Smalley's article is devoted to an account of some experiences in Europe in 1866 and 1870. As he did not reach Queenstown till after Sadowa he did not see much of the Austrian campaign, but he remained on this side as correspondent of his paper and was on the spot at the outbreak of July, 1870. He winds up with a mysterious and romantic incident. The famous despatch about the fall of Metz, which appeared in the *Daily News* and *Times*, as well as in the *Tribune*, was written not by Mr. Forbes, as is generally supposed, but by a young German-American named Gustav Muller, who had come to Mr. Smalley with a letter of introduction from Wendell Phillips:—

The sequel is an unravelled and probably impenetrable mystery. Mr. Gustav Muller was naturally elated with his success, and willing, I made no doubt, to repeat it. I asked him to return to his post at once; gave him, as was usual, a large sum of money; we said good-bye, and he walked out of the office in Pall-mall. From that day to this I have never heard of nor from him. He vanished utterly into space. As he had every inducement to continue his career, I always supposed, and still suppose, that he was either shot in some skirmish or murdered by some of the plundering bands always hanging on the rear of an army. The inquiries made at the time came to nothing, and it is too late to expect the secret to disclose itself; but I should still be much obliged to anybody who could give me a clue to the fate of Gustav Muller.

Murillo's "Death of St. Clara" has just been purchased by the Dresden Royal Picture Gallery from Lord Dudley's collection for the sum of £10,000. Despite the celebrity of the picture, a number of people, a Berlin correspondent learns, are complaining on the ground—in these times not an unnatural one—that from fifty to a hundred excellent works of modern painters could have been purchased for the same sum. Murillo is already represented at Dresden, and the purchase is described as an indefensible piece of extravagance.

Holloway's Pills—Weakness and Debility.—Unless the blood be kept in a pure state, the constitution must be weakened and disease supervene. These wonderful Pills possess the power of neutralising and removing all contaminations of the blood and system generally. They quietly but certainly overcome all obstructions tending to produce ill-health, and institute regular actions in organs that are faulty from derangement or debility. The dyspeptic, weak, and nervous may rely on these Pills as their best friends and comforters. They improve the appetite and thoroughly invigorate the digestive apparatus. Holloway's Pills have long been known to be the surest preventives of liver complaints, dreadful dropsies, spasms, colic, constipation, and many other diseases always hovering round the feeble and infirm.

THE PLEASURE OF QUARRELLING.

Your cultivated man, writes *Pall Mall Gazette*, is apt to pity the respectable poor on the score of their lack of small excitements, and even in the excess of his generous sympathy to go a Toynbee-Halling in their cause. And Mr. Walter Besant once wrote a book about Hoxton, chiefly saying how monotonous life was there. That is your modern fallacy respecting the lower middle class. One might multiply instances. The tenour of the pity is always the same. "No music," says the cultivated man; "no pictures, no books to read nor leisure to read in. How can they pass their lives?"

The answer is simple enough, as Emily Bronte knew. They quarrel. And an excellent way of passing the time it is, so excellent, indeed, that the pity were better inverted. But we all lack the knowledge of our chiefest needs. In the first place and mainly, it is hygienic to quarrel, it disengages floods of nervous energy, the pulse quickens, the breathing is accelerated, the digestion improved. Then it sets one's stagnant brains astir and quickens the imagination, it clears the mind of vapours as thunder clears the air. And finally it is a natural function of the body. In his natural state man is always quarrelling—by instinct. Not to quarrel is indeed one of the vices of our civilization, one of the reasons why we are neurotic and anæmic and all these things. And at last our enfeebled palates have even lost the capacity for enjoying a "jolly good row."

There can be no more melancholy sight in the world than that of your young man or young woman suffering from suppressed pugnacity. Up to the end of the school years it was well with them, they had ample scope for this wholesome commerce, the neat give and take of offence. In the family circle, too, there are still plentiful chances of acquiring the taste. Then, suddenly, they must be gentle and considerate, and all the rest of it. A wholesome shindy, so soon as toga and long skirts arrive, is looked upon as positively wrong; even the dear old institution of the "cut" is falling into disrepute. The quarrelling is all forced back into the system, as it were; it poisons the blood. This is why our literature grows sinister and bitter, and our daughters yearn after this and that, write Pseudonyms, and ride bicycles about in remarkable clothes. They have shut down the safety valve, they suffer from the present lamentable increase of gentleness. They must find some outlet or perish. If they could only put their arms akimbo and tell each other a piece of their minds for a little in the ancient way, there can be not the slightest doubt that much of this *fin de siecle* unwholesomeness would disappear.

Possibly this fashion of gentleness will pass. Yet it has had increasing sway now for some years. An unhealthy generation has arisen—among the more educated class at least—that quarrels but little and regards the function as a vice or a nuisance, as the East-ender does a taste for fine art or literature. We seem indeed to be getting altogether out of the way of it. Rare quarrels no doubt occur to every one, but rare quarrelling is no quarrelling at all. It is an acquired taste. Like beer, smoking, sea-bathing, cycling, you cannot judge of quarrelling by the first essay. But to show how good it is—did you ever know a quarrelsome person give up the use? Alcohol you may wean a man from. Mr. Barrie says he gave up the Arcadia Mixture: and De Quincey conquered opium. But once you are set as a quarreller you quarrel and quarrel till you die.

How to quarrel well and often has ever been something of an art, and it becomes more of an art with the general decline of spirit. For it takes two to make a quarrel. Time was when you turned to the handiest human being, and with small care or labour had the comfortable warmth you needed in a minute or so. There was theology, even in the fifties it was ample cause with two out of three you met. Now people will express a lamentable indifference. Then politics again, but a little while ago fat for the fire of any male gathering is now a topic of mere tepidity. So you are forced to be more subtle, more patient in your quarrelling. You play like a little boy playing cricket with his sisters, with those who do not understand. A fellow votary is a rare treat. As a rule you have to lure and humour your antagonist like a child. The wooing is as intricate and delicate as any wooing can well be. To quarrel now, indeed, requires an infinity of patience. The good old days of thumb-biting—"Do you bite your thumbs at us, sir?" and so to clash and stab—are gone for ever.

There are certain principles in quarrelling, however, that the true quarreller ever bears in mind, and which, duly observed, do much to facilitate encounters. In the first place cultivate Distrust. Have always before you that this is a wicked world, full of insidious people, and you never know what villainous encroachments upon you may be hidden under fair-seeming appearances. That is the flavour of it. At the first suspicion "stick out for your rights," as the vulgar say. And see that you do it suddenly. Smite promptly, and the surprise and sting of your injustice should provoke an excellent reply. And where there is least ground for suspicion, there, remember, there is the most. The good band of fellowship extended towards you is one of the best openings you have. "Not such a fool," is the kind of attitude to assume, and "You don't put upon me so easy." Your adversary resents this a little, and, rankling, tries to explain. You find a personal inference in the expostulation. The rest is easy.

Next to a wariness respecting your interests is a keen regard for your honour. Have concealed in the privacy of your mind a code of what is due to you. Expand or modify it as occasion offers. Be as it were a collector of what are called "slights," and never let one pass you. Watch your friend in doorways, passages; when he eats by you, when he drinks with you, when he addresses you, when he writes you letters. It will be hard if you cannot catch him smuggling some deadly insult into your presence. Tax him with it. He did not think, forsooth! Tell him no gentleman would do such a thing, thinkingly or not; that you think it dreadfully rude; that you certainly will not stand it again. Say you will show him. He will presently argue or contradict. So to your climax.

Then, again, there is the personal reference. "Meaning me, sir?" Your victim with a blithe heart babbles of this or that. You let him meander here and there, watching him as if you were in ambush. Presently he comes into your springe. "Of course," you say; "I saw what you were driving at just this minute, when you mentioned mustard in salad dressing, but if I am peppery I am not mean. And if I have a thing to say I say it straight out." A good gambit this, and well into him from the start. The particular beauty of this is that you get him apologetic at first, and can score heavily before he rises to the defensive.

Then finally there is your abstract cause, once very fruitful indeed, but now sadly gone in decay, except perhaps in specialist society. As an example, let there be one who is gibing genially at some topic or other, at Japanese king crabs, or the inductive process, or any other topic which cannot possibly affect you one atom. Then is the time to drop all these merely selfish interests, and to champion the cause of truth. Fall upon him in a fine glow of indignation, and bring your contradiction across his face—whack!—so that all the table may hear. Tell him, with his pardon, that the king crab is no more a crab than you are a jellyfish, or that Mill has been superseded these ten years. Ask: "How can you say such things?" From thence to his general knowledge is a short flight, and so to his veracity, his reasoning powers, his mere common sense. "Let me tell you, sir," is the special incantation for the storm.

These are the four chief ways of quarrelling, the four gates to this delightful city. For it is delightful, once your 'prentice days are past. In a way it is like a cold bath on a winter's morning, and you glow all day. In a way it is like football as the nimble aggravation dances to and fro. In a way it is like chess. Indeed, all games of skill are watered quarrels, quarrel and soda, come to see them in a proper light. And without quarrelling you have not fully appreciated your fellow man. For in the ultimate it is the train and complement of love, the shadow that rounds off the delight we take in poor humanity. It is the vinegar and pepper of existence, the salt of life, and long after our taste for sweets has vanished it will be the solace of our age.

Prince Uchtomski, naval captain of the first rank, has been appointed naval attache to the Russian Embassy at the Court of St. James.

The City of St. Petersburg has sent a massive wreath of silver, having a diameter of two feet four inches, for the vault of M. Carnot. It was taken there, on Saturday, by Madame Carnot and her sons. The wreath, a Paris correspondent says, is given the form of two palm branches, tied together by a ribbon, on which is the inscription in French and Russian: "A Monsieur Sadi Carnot, President de la Republique Francaise. Hommage de la Municipalite de St. Petersbourg." Madame Carnot spent half-an-hour on her knees beside the now walled-up niche, whilst her sons re-arranged the wreaths in the crypt and the passages leading to it. The crypt was opened, the other day, for the first time to the public. The fees paid showed that upwards of ten thousand persons passed by the last resting place of M. Carnot. The Town Council of Fontainebleau have set on foot a subscription to erect a monument in memory of the late President in one of the public places of Fontainebleau, probably in the court of the Horseshoe Staircase. He spent two or three summers there as head of the State, and was a frequent visitor to Fontainebleau before his elevation to that post. His father-in-law, M. Dupon-White, also had his summer abode for years at Fontainebleau.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the British Medical Association's meeting in Bristol the other day a paper was read in the Psychological Section by Dr. Lionel Weatherly upon the law in relation to the criminal responsibility of the insane. The legal profession, whose members had been invited to take part in the discussion, was well represented, and many ladies were present. In the course of his paper Dr. Weatherly said that mental physicians maintained that the existing law was wrong. It was its want of latitude that brought it under condemnation. The difficulty in the way of reformation was the mode of procedure. Various suggestions for the improvement of the law had from time to time been made, nearly all of them emanating from the Psychological Association of Great Britain. He maintained that if it were proved to the satisfaction of the jury that the accused was certifiably insane, and, further that the crime for which he stood charged was the outcome of his mental disease, he should be entitled to their verdict and at once be placed under care and treatment. He moved a resolution to the effect that, in the opinion of the meeting, the present law, as laid down by the Judges in 1843, was not in accord with modern science and should be reconsidered. Dr. Mercier (Catford) seconded.

Sir F. Bateman thought that at the present time they were very much at the caprice of the Judges.

Mr. Pitt Lewis, Q.C., said to a great extent he was in accord with Dr. Weatherly. In these days the Judges no doubt interpreted the words "know right from wrong" in different ways. As to a remedy, he knew the difficulty of passing an Act of Parliament, unless it might be a Home Rule Bill. (Laughter.) What could be done was to put as broad and generous an interpretation as they could upon the word "know." It meant the power of discrimination of some sort. Both lawyers and medical men would do well in the future to get an authoritative declaration from the Court of Crown Cases Reserved that "know" should be taken in a liberal and extended sense, and interpreted according to the science and knowledge now possessed as to mental disease.

After further discussion the resolution was adopted, and a committee was nominated to confer with the Psychological Association as to the best method of obtaining the earliest possible action in the House of Lords in the matter.

Professor J. G. Smith gave an address at a general meeting upon the art of the surgeon.

In the Public Medicine section Dr. Arnold Evans (Bradford) read a paper on the subject of the aerial convection of small-pox. Speaking from experience in Bradford, he said that around the old small-pox hospital there a population of many thousands had sprung up, and experience in recent epidemics showed that the ratio of infected houses was clearly higher in proportion to their nearness to the hospital. He attributed the distribution to aerial diffusion. The new small-pox hospital at Bradford was burned down, and many of those in the crowd which assembled some distance from the fire caught the small-pox, presumably through the air.

Dr. Walsh introduced a discussion on the question "Does baking sterilize a loaf?" in a paper prepared by himself and Dr. Waldo. They contended that organisms, or their spores, would not be destroyed by the process of baking. By the method of plate cultivations they succeeded in obtaining 13 different species of micro-organism from the middle of recently-baked loaves from bakeries in different parts of London, rich and poor. Hence the necessity for having proper regulations for bakehouses, as sewage pollution of such places would mean that bread might be sent out to consumers charged with specific organisms. The number of bacteria in loaves seemed to bear a direct relation to the dirtiness of the bake-houses.

In the psychological section a paper on "Train Panic" was read by Dr. Harry Campbell (London). He remarked that railway travelling was calculated to disturb the nervous system in various ways. The screaming by the engine, the rattling and rumbling of the carriages, the noise of passing trains, the constant inhalation of contaminated asmosphere, the ceaseless movement of objects by the eyes, all these were sources of irritation to the senses of hearing, sight, and smell, while the whole body was subjected to a continuous vibration and was violently jolted from time to time. There could be no doubt that railway travelling induced physical effects upon the nervous system, being responsible in this way for many obscure forms of nervousness. In addition to such physical effects railway travelling might produce a serious physical effect; it might excite fear which might culminate in a veritable panic—"train panic" they might designate it. Sometimes the fear was a definite one, much more frequently, however, it was vague and undefined. Nothing was more calculated to excite panic than stoppage in a tunnel, or if there were long intervals between stoppages. He did not wish to raise train panic to the dignity of a disease, it was just one among many disorders of the nervous temperament, and if they inquired into those cases they would always find other indications of nervous instability, especially in the mental sphere, but the condition was sufficiently well-defined to merit special consideration, particularly as it was by no means uncommon and appeared to be increasing.

There was a large attendance at the concluding general meeting of the association, under the presidency of Dr. Long Fox. The principal business was an address on public medicine, delivered by Sir Charles Cameron. In the course of his remarks, Sir Charles Cameron referred to the greater duration of life in rural districts as compared with that in towns, and said that the means for lessening the excessive mortality of the very poor did not lie altogether in the domain of public medicine. They must also be worked out by the political economist, aided by those philanthropists whose pecuniary resources enabled them to gratify their benevolent instincts. Just in proportion as the people were well fed, clad, and lodged would they by reason of their consequent higher vitality be able to resist the assault of both constitutional and infectious diseases. Having condemned the system of back-to-back building, he went on to say that the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, had greatly stimulated the local authorities in reference to the clearing of unhealthy areas, and the erection of dwellings for artisans and labourers. In conclusion, he said that, notwithstanding the great and continuous increase in its urban population, Great Britain was growing healthier and healthier from decade to decade.

THE DECAY OF THE NOVEL.

Mrs. Crawford in her weekly "Notes from Paris" in the columns of "Truth" writes:—A member of a great novel-publishing firm tells me that it now does not pay to bring out novels unless there is some great name on the title-page. Zola still makes money; but this business man believes the turn of the tide has in his case begun. The explanation given me for this state of the book market is that novels have ceased to be works of fiction. The present-day novel does not give the reader the illusion of being in a new world, and in company with persons who, both as angels and villains, are out of the common. One is not carried along by the story. The novelist nowaday is like a ship without steam, or wind to fill a sail when it hoists one. The hunt after the "document" has dwarfed imagination, which, like every other facutly, grows stronger in being exercised. Inaccuracies as to fact are the merest trifles compared to the want of creative power, which must be a consequence of letting the imagination rust. Any one, says my informant, with the capacity for inventing idealist tales in the feeling of the age, would carry all before him. Of course, he should begin by being himself an idealist, and probability should be in view. The present-day novel is nothing more than a photographic album of flat characters and commonplace scenes. Zola has been a great success, not because there is a lot of photography in his books, but because he constantly shuts up his camera and betakes himself to his pencil to give traits that stir his imagination, and are full of the most unexpected suggestions. A solitary fact strikes him. It inflames his fancy, which goes off in a serries of the most astounding mental fireworks. His best descriptions are grand fantasias, and have about as much reality in them as brillant musical "variations" have of the air from which they start-ed. Your "document" hunter loses the power of playing with his subject because his mind is always on the stretch. When he sits down to write, the ink bottle does not inspire him. His "documents" are simply documents, and are as the trees that hide the forest. In "Lourdes" Zola rides the document to death. One gets so tired of it. I once asked Victor Hugo where he got the materials for that astounding poem of his, "Le Rois' Amuse." "There, he said, pointing to his forehead. "I had been lying idle for three weeks at Bertin's country-house at La Bievre, not thinking of anything, but simply resting on my oars after a long period of mental tension. One wet day I read some old memoirs dealing with Francis I. and his Court, and the drama sprang up in my head almost as you saw it acted. Defoe was never on Robinson Crusoe's island. Shakespeare has peopled the stage with Sovereigns the most varied, but I dare say only saw one Queen and King in all his life, Elizabeth and James the First. They were enough to enable him to understand the reigning caste of every time from Cleopatra downward, or, at any rate, to serve as the theme for astoundingly brilliant variations. As there is much more of himself in his monarchs, heroes, statesmen, than in his clowns, whom he took direct from "documents," they will be for ever spirit-stirring, and the most interesting of his characters. Zola's finest work is his short novel, Therese Raquin, the best part of which he must have invented, as it is a tale of the conscience, and deals with chastisements of which he could have had no sort of experience. What muderer and murderess ever confessed to him, or to any one else outside the confessional, how Nemesis pursued them day by day, hour by hour, minute by minute, and made his conscience the scene of a drama more terrible than any Greek tragedy?

INQUIRE FOR GAMES,—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 29.

Cummins, Col, Ootacamund, Offg D A G on leave, from Ootacamund.
Hughes, Surg-Col, Bo I M S, on leave, from Poona.

August 30.

Grierson, Col, Bo Staff Corps, on leave.
Bess, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd High L I, on transfer from Fyzabad.
Money, Col, Bengal, 3rd Cavl, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Sandbach, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Meerut.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st August, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place to-day:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 28th instant and posted to No. 3 and 4 Sub-divisions respectively:—

No 475 Gunner J. Tyers No. 3 Sub-division No. 1 Company.
No. 426, Gunner P F McCann, No. 4 Sub-Division No. 1 Company.

3. It is notified for information that under instructions from Army Head-Quarters 1st Class Sergeant Instructor A. G. Warburton is appointed Acting Surgeant Major to the Corps under the provisions of 163 Army Regulations India Volume IX with effect from the 15th August 1894.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 31st August, 1894.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School for Recruits at 7 o'clock this morning.

2. The Corps has the use of the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon next from 4 p.m.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 30.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut M L Hornby, 24th Bombay Infy, (Baluchistan Regt), are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut-Col F H Jackson, Genl List, Infy.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Capt C H C Heyman, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 21st Bombay Infy (Marine Battn), for four months.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Bombay Unattached List has been awarded the Silver Medal without gratuity for long service and good conduct:—Store-Sergt James G Coleburt, Ordnance Dept.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—21st Regiment (Marine Battn) Bombay Infy—Havaldar Maroti Waikar to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Gondnak Ramnak, pensioned.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry—Jamadar Ganpati Terodekar to be Subadar, and Drill Havaldar Jagat Singh to be Jamadar, vice Subadar Itmehtar Balmehtar, pensioned.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—14th Bombay Infantry—Havaldar Mawjiram Ahir to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Sewa Bhosle, pensioned.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified;—Lieut E Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, two months, medical certificate; Lieut G S Morris, Indian Staff Corps, fourteen days, urgent private affairs.

The services of Lieut E LeMesurier, 6th Bombay Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—The Reverend Anthony Bruder, S J, resigns his appointment as Hony Roman Catholic Chaplain. The Reverend Hermann Jurgens, S J, to be Hony Roman Catholic Chaplain.

Lieut W M P Wood, 1st Battn Leinster Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

Poona Vol Rifle Corps—John Anthony Stagg, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut Vice Millett, promoted. Lieut F C Owens, 1st Battn Leinster Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt A Gwyn, R I M, offg Director of the Royal Indian Marine, to act as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Capt A Campbell, R I M, D S O, C I E.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that Mr A Lucas, I C S, received charge of the office of Administrator, Sachin State.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R H Vincent, acting Commr of Police, Bombay, to be sub pro tem Commr of Police Bombay, with effect from the date on which the leave granted to Colonel W H Wilson in Mily expired.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased, under Section 5 of the Act, to appoint Mr. J. McNeill, Assist Collr and Magte of the First Class in the district of Kanara, to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magte of Police.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr L C Crump, I C S Assist Collr and Magte of the First Class in the district of Ratnagiri, with additional powers specified.

The Govr in Council is pleased to place Mr A Lucas, I C S Magte of the First Class in the district of Surat, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Chorasi and Jalalpor.

H E in Council is further pleased to empower Mr A Lucas to call for and examine the records of proceedings before inferior Criminal Courts situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction for the purpose contemplated in that section.

Messrs T Walker, I C S, and J J Heaton, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of District Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Vithal Raghunath Dangi, Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate taluka Vengurla in the district of Ratnagiri, with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Section 62 of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890.

Mr J B Alcock, I C S, District Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, is allowed furlough for fifteen months.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Govind Venktesh Datar, Mamlatdar and Second Class Magte, taluka Hubli in the district of Dharwar, with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Section 62 of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890.

The Govr in Council is pleased to empower Mr C C Boyd, I C S, Assist Collr and Magte of the First Class in the district of Belgaum, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of the same Code.

Mr L C Swifte, I C S, Assistant Coll in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The Gov in Council is pleased to specially empower Rao Saheb Harilal Rewadas, Mamlatdar of taluka Sanand and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Ahmedabad to pass sentences of whipping.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Miss Mary Sorabji is appointed as sub pro tem Lady Superintendent, Mahalaxmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mrs F L McAfee on leave on medical certificate without pay.

Rao Saheb Sangappa Mallappa Ankle, Depy Educational Insp, Kanara, has been granted privilege leave for two months and eight days.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Mr K M Raghavedrarao to act as Deputy Educational Insp, Kanara, during the absence of Rao Saheb Sangappa Mallappa Ankle on privilege leave.

Rao Saheb S M Ankle, Deputy Educational Inspr, Kanara Sub-divn, availed himself of the privilege leave from the 9th instant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Saheb Sorabsha Hormasji to act as District Deputy Collr, Panch Mahals.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J K N Kabraji to act as Talukdari Settlement Officer, in addition to his other duties, until the return to duty of Mr H O Quin, I C S.

Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Heblikar, Deputy Collr, is granted an extension by three months of the leave on medical certificate for ten months allowed to him.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Shrinivas Svamirao Kamlapurkar to act as Huzur Deputy Collr, Dharwar, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar.

Mr F J A Hill, Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of extraordinary leave without pay for two months.

Mr P C H Snow, ICS, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Dhondu Chimaji, late Revenue and Police Patil of the village of Vanve, mahal Khalapur in the Kolaba Collte, having been convicted under Sec 332 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Govt again in any capacity.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr E C Ozanne, I C S, on privilege leave, or pending further orders:—Col C W Godfrey to act as Survey Commr and Director of Land Records and Agriculture; Mr E H Hearn to act as Supdt, Konkan Revenue Survey; Mr A G Hudson to act as Depy Supdt, Konkan Revenue Survey; Mr W S Cole to act as Assist Settlement Officer, Konkan Revenue Survey.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Young, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, to act as Supdg Engr, Indus Right Bank Division, during the absence of Mr S B Doig, M Inst C E, on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr G McC Harrison, Ex Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, is transferred to the Hyderabad Canals District, as a temporary arrangement, vice Mr Young.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The District Judge of Surat granted Rao Saheb Harisukhram Manekram Mehta, Subordinate Judge of Olpad, privilege leave on half pay for one month and eighteen days.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Nilkant Bhimrao Sondikar alias Chawdhary and Anna Babacharya Devale Sanads authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in the Courts of the Dharwar and Belgaum Districts respectively.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Umed Ali Muso has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Mirpur Batoro in the Karachi District, with effect from the 13th instant, during the absence of Mr Gidumal Vastiram on leave.

Mr Daulatram Khanchand has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Mehar in the Saikarpur District vice Mr Jairamdas Jhamrai, reverted.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Southern Division.

In consequence of the appointment of Rao Bahadur Anant Raghunath Chitre Second Grade Malatdar, to be Sixth Grade Deputy Coll the following promotions and appointment are made with effect from that date:—Rao Saheb Govind Gangadhar Sane, B A, sub pro tem Second Grade Mamalatdar of Khed in the Ratnagiri District, is confirmed in that grade; Rao Saheb Raghavendra Subrao Nagarkar, B A, sub pro tem Third Grade Mamlatdar doing duty as Chitnis to the Collector of Ratnagiri, is confirmed in the Third Grade; Rao Saheb Narsinh Govind Kakeri, sub pro tem Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Kod in the Dharwar District, now on privilege leave, is appointed Fourth Grade Mamlatdar on probation.

PURELY PERSONAL.

the death of Lord Denman the House of Lords es a member who has for years been pointed out visitors as one of the curiosities of the place. His cetic figure and the fact that he always had on a olet coloured skull cap such as is worn by Roman atholic Bishops, made him an object of interest, hile his long, irrelevant speeches and querulous mplaints made him often an object of pity. These eeches were rarely if ever reported, and Lord enman sometimes got so irritated at seeing in the eports of the debates after a few words from Lord enman, that he inveighed in no measured terms gainst the whole newspaper press, and on one ccasion publicly declared that no reporter would ver enter the Kingdom of Heaven. He was constantly moving the adjournment to make these and other complaints; as for instance, on one occasion when he did so to call attention to the fact that there were no Bishops present.

The principal seat of the Denman family is Stoney Middleton, on the Derwent, near Bakewell, in the Peak district. It commands a magnificent view of Middleton Dale, which is admittedly one of the wildest and grandest bits of scenery in Derbyshire. Contiguous to it is a bath, which is regarded as a Roman relic, and in which the water is a degree or two warmer than that from the Matlock Springs. The Scotch property of Alderston, which Lord Denman acquired on his second marriage, is situated close to Haddington, and was once owned by one of Mr. Seccombe's 'Twelve Bad Men,' Colonel Charteris.

A veteran of the old John Company's Service has ust died at Southbourne-on-sea, near Christchurch, t the age of 80. Surgeon-General J. H. Orr, C.B., I.D., entered the Medical Department of the adras Army in 1837, and later on was attached to e service of the Nizam of Hyderabad. He served the Malwa Campaign of 1857 with Sir C. Stewart, d in Central India in 1858 with Sir Hugh Rose, ing made a C.B. in the same year for his services. 1863 he became Deputy Inspector-General of spitals with the Nagpore Force, Honorary Surgeon the Queen in 1868, and retired in 1871 as Inspector-neral of Hospitals in Madras. Surgeon-General was one of the last of those public servants who a knowledge of India in the days before the tiny and the railways.

eneral regret will be felt in naval circles at the th of Rear-Admiral Henry Nelson Hippisley, who seen a great deal of service in Chinese waters. e China war of 1857 he served as a midshipman, was slightly wounded at the taking of Fatshan He was also present at the siege and capture anton. In 1864 he was flag-lieutenant to Admiral ot in the Bombay, when she was burned at sea, afterwards he commanded the Plover in the st Indies, and the Hornet and Cleopatra on the na station. While on that station he received thanks of the Foreign Office for services in con-ion with Sir Henry Parkes's mission to Corea; of the Italian Admiralty for assistance rendered Captain Accini during the French operations in rth China.

lthough the Khedive has been forbidden to come e West, he has got very far West indeed at veningen, where, it appears, he is going to stay some time. Practically, it would seem, the an's prohibition covers only England and France. s Pasha will scarcely desire to visit Italy in ust and September.

Duke of Portland has done some service to tional sport of racing by denouncing, out of personal experience, the advertising worthies xtract money from the pockets of foolish peron the pretence of tipping winners. In order what information these wise men could to him about this year's Ascot meeting, the sent the sum of £7-14s. to thirteen of the pro-The result was that this bakers's dozen of bilities sent him nineteen winners and ninety-sers, four of them sending him only one of the er to thirty-five of the latter. Everybody has tested the tipsters and tabulated the result so matically as his Grace of Portland, but many le, probably, who would not care to make full ession on this head, have, in their time, had n to regret their thirst for special 'snips, pad-wires, and other forms of what the advertisers, unintentional humour, describe as certs. Cer-es they certainly are; but the certainty is the way about. The Duke remarked jokingly he had yielded to the temptation of backing ips he would, by this time, have been in the ouse.

ssor Blackie, conversing with a representa-he "English Illustrated Magazine," said—"I so young as I was, that is certain, and yet life in me yet; that comes with living as far le on a system, and avoiding pessimism and le..lry. Pessimism, indeed! Believe an old er when he tells you there is far more he world than bad."

excellent movement is on foot (says the for the founding of a medical party in the Commons. Several influential physicians ot in the House, as well as medical men embers, have been exerting themselves in . The party would of course, be strictly n, and would use its best endeavours to islation dealing with various necessary he existing law.

the Parisians are taking more kindly to explanation being (the "Daily Tele-) that the magnificent military roads of very favourable to easy going. The an-that the Pope has officially authorised se machines by ecclesiastics in the ex-ir spiritual duties has been received The Pontifical circular, by the way, e original inventor of the velocipede Prantoi, who so long ago as 1847 em-de of locomotion.

following from "Woman":—"A n the 'tapis' is giving the greatest ch annoyance to the Queen and the Royal family. It is that of Prince enberg's youngest brother, Prince Anna Gould. Miss Gould is pro-test heiress in the civilised world, come of about a quarter of a million ice, on the other hand, has only une, and his Royal connections rimonial book. To Prince Henry the charge of expostulating seph, and no doubt, the German a word or two to say in the

estra at Bayreuth has given pportunity during the hot the black swallow-tail coat musical life. Signor Pirani, oser who has been acting as at the Wagner Festival for La Perseveranza," ends one ws:—"I shall finish by an especially interest operatic hot—and during the Festi-it is always hot—the famous conducts in his shirt sleeves ckedly adds, "even in less, rground orchestra, concealed nders unnecessary the heavy ueur" at the London opera

ting, or appearing to yacht, nch this year in a very viru-f fashion at Paris is to wear ning either membership of hip of a yacht. It generally wellery representing either or of the private vessel, or s untied. In the male sex a scarf pin, shirt stud, or case. Again, the flag is nd worn in front of the se emblems in the shape on the corsage. Yacht-upplanted racing in the onables. Close observ-there is more talking the business, and re-ber of yachts that are ot materially increase.

ates that Lord Salisbury tely, and that his medi-upon his Lordship the or a prolonged period. alisbury were deliver-conditions of lassitude nduced by insomnia. ment, Lord Salisbury nia, unmitigated by ed objection. There the results of Lord e Premiership of Mr election, which will party to power by a ctically settled that ill have the present mmons as its head Foreign Secretary ire and Mr Josep. that Cabinet.

I like 'Koko for to any I have ever thicker since I it did, and I say

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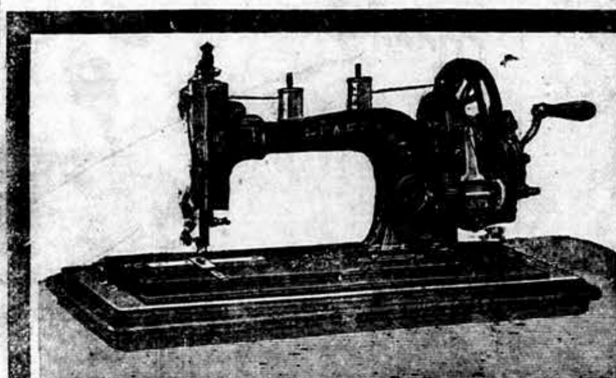
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The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.
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PRESERVED BUTTER IN COLD ... From P.F.E...


A REAL LUXUR...
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. ...
To be obtained of all ...
And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, ...

Sir CHARLES CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants."
BEST AND CHEAPEST. Established 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED. In Patent Air-tight Tins.
Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Foods."

S. & H. HARRIS'S
HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.
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FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet
EBO... FOR BO... ALL ... JET ... PO... FOR ...
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmong...
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL ...

No more ASTHMA nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS
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Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
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TRADE MARK.
TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.


WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Weakly Children, ...
Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular ... and the osseous ...

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Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools, Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.
Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

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The "Milkmaid" ... the cream of th... manufacture not ... but the best refi...
Avoid low-pric... been abstracted, ... the best for all ...
Larges...
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Aerated ... B... ANG...

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NOTICES.

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PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine invariably assimilates when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and loss of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent. It helps suffering from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration, of the Stomach.



CHAPOTEAUT
PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL



CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL — NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules.

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA,
instantly relieved by
GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA
a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says:—
"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from Oppression in

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NO PRESENT CAN BE MORE ACCEPTABLE THAN A REALLY GOOD CLOCK.

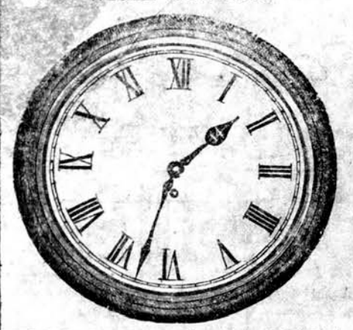
We have recently received a very large consignment of clocks suitable for Drawing and Dining Room, Boudoir, Hall, and Guard Room use, also a new supply of travelling and carriage clocks of the latest designs and with every improvement.

It is impossible for us to illustrate the many designs we have in stock; we give below a few, and we will be pleased to submit others to any Constituents upon application.

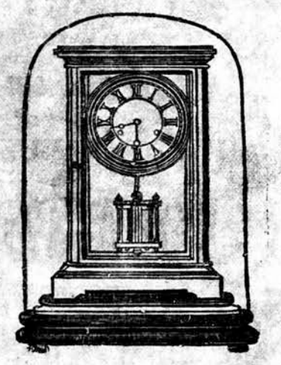
Being Manufacturers, we are in a position to offer these articles at prices much below those of smaller dealers.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE INSPECTION.

WALL CLOCKS.



English 8-day pendulum time-piece, 12-inch dial, bold figures, plate-glass front, mahogany case, Rs. 95 and Rs. 135.
Anglo-American clock, same design, Rs. 48 and Rs. 60.



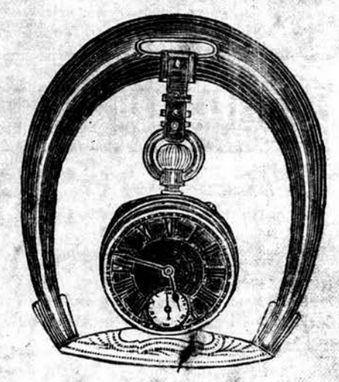
The pendulum maintains a rotatory motion. The central cylindrical coil being surrounded by perpendicular glass tubes filled with mercury or with prismatic cut crystal pillars, a brilliant effect is produced by their flashing scintillations. With glass shade complete. Rs. 240.

THE MIGNON.



8-day palki or carriage clock, from 2½ inches high, striking the hours and ½ hours on a gong, with leather travelling case.
Rs. 35 to Rs. 150.
With calendar and alarm or with automatic figures from Rs. 200.

THE STIRRUP TIMEPIECE.



A first quality large size lever watch movement, enclosed in a crystal ball mounted in silver, suspended from a stirrup, heavily silver-plated. Rs. 55 and Rs. 150.

REGULATOR CLOCK.



8-day clock, strikes the hours and ½ hours, 3 feet high
Rs. 40 to Rs. 60.

BRACKET CLOCK.



American 8-day clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt, or fancy stained wooden cases. Well seasoned. 5-inch dial. Rs. 18 to Rs. 30.



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Carriage clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed are great portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility, goes 8 days, strikes the hours and half-hours, goes in any position.
Rs. 65 to Rs. 95.

PAPER-WEIGHTS TIMEPIECES & CALENDARS.



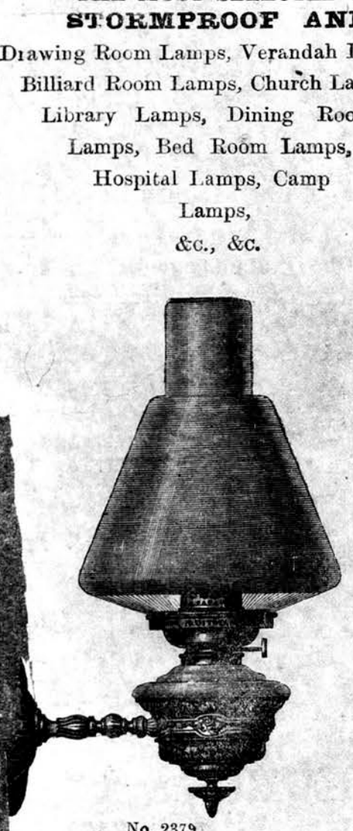
An 8-day timepiece with perpetual calendar showing the months, date, day of week, and phases of the moon. The stand is a perfect model, in the finest bronze, of a horse's hoof.
Rs. 150 and Rs. 300.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,
CLOCKS AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

THE MOST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA OF
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Drawing Room Lamps, Verandah Lamps, Billiard Room Lamps, Church Lamps, Library Lamps, Dining Room Lamps, Bed Room Lamps, Hospital Lamps, Camp Lamps,
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The only reliable Guaranteed Stormproof Lanterns for Camp, Travel, or Home.

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FOR ACIDITY OF THE ..., HEADACHE, GOUT ... GESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA

Hamilton & Co

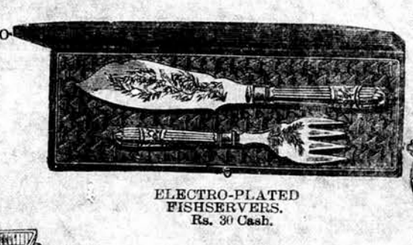
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY.



EGG AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 12 Cash.



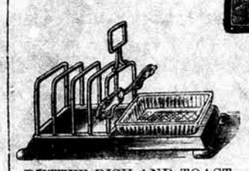
BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 13 Cash.



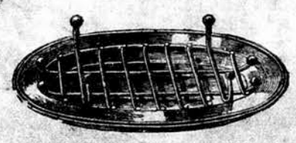
ELECTRO-PLATED FISHSERVERS, Rs. 30 Cash.



SUGAR BOWL AND SIFTER, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 11 Cash.



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ASK FOR "LION & SUN" Elastics

BOOT WEBS. ELASTIC BRAIDS.
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ESTABLISHED 1838.



"LET GLASGOW FLOURISH."

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PREMIUM INCOME ..... „ 33,50,000.
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Native Lives assured at same rates as Europeans.
Policies unconditional.
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As a nourisher a... giver, it stands unequa... sands have given gratef... to its virtues as a rapi...

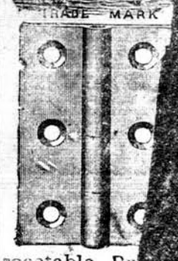
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